THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

A SCENE AT VERSAILLES.

A Prussian King in a French Palace.

Writing under date of October 6, a correspondent of the London *Telegraph* gives this graphic account of a scene at Versailles:—

"To-day Versailles has been treated to a really beautiful and most interesting sight. The great fountain played at half-past 2, and his Majesty walked through the grounds and witnessed the display.

"Punctually at the hour mentioned the waters began to play, and the King of Prussia appeared on the terrace. A large crowd had assembled, and people were suffered to move about as they liked without let or hindrance of any kind. He, accompanied by the new prefect of Versailles, and followed by all the historic personages of the staff, walked about naturally and easily among the soldiers and civilians that crowded round. Two or three field police, to clear a path for him when he wished to move, were all the guard that surrounded the great conqueror of the age. In the most peaceful and quiet times of his reign, the Emperor would scarcely have dared to trust himself so openly among his people. The simplicity with which the progress was conducted was worthy of the head of a nation not eager for display, anxious only to do the work appointed for it, without seeking the favor of mankind, or parading the successes with which its efforts have been crowned.

"Strange and novel indeed was the spectacle as witnessed from the terraces at the western front. A dense crowd of soldiers and civilians followed close upon the King. The Crown Prince was there, walking about and mingling almost unattended with the crowd; and there also were many of the most illustrious personages of the day—men who had pondered deeply over this very campaign, and from whose fertile brains had sprung the plans and combinations the fruit of which we have already seen. There, too, in the undress uniform of the Cuirassiers, was that soldier-statesman whose diplomacy has astonished the world—whose name has become a synonym for a policy as courageous as astute, and so straightforward and aboveboard as to shock every tradition of the diplomatic art. Strolling about in the warm sunshine, inhaling fresh life and strength in the pleasant breeze, were a number of soldiers recovering from their wounds, or maladies brought on by the hardships of the war. Many an empty sleeve I saw, and many a poor fellow hobbling along on the limbs the use of which he never would fully regain. The civilians were delighted with the show; they declared it was delightful—*ravissant*—and thought but little about who had ordered that the waters should play. What did it matter to them provided they were amused? 'Let us have bread and games' has often been their popular cry. What signifies it whether king or emperor, Gaul or Teuton, friend or foe, provides the spectacle? Beautiful, at any rate, it certainly was; the clear columns of water contrasting with the rich autumn tints, and the mass of gay uniforms forming a bright and moving foreground to such a picture as is rarely seen."

GROTESQUE FEATURES OF THE WAR.

A Ludicrous Phase of a Serious Calamity.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Lyons October 18:—

"If it were not for the inexpressibly painful position in which this poor France finds herself at this moment, the fantastic element in the political situation of affairs might fairly excite our mirth, so closely does it border on the grotesque. Careering through the clouds in a balloon we have the principal Minister of Foreign Affairs fluttering above the country he comes to save, and finally pitching head first in a corn-field, at a very considerable distance from his office. Hurrying to meet him from an entirely opposite direction comes Garibaldi, the Liberator of Nations, in the tragic costume familiar to us all, having at last succeeded in escaping from his island home and eluding the vigilance of the Italian cruisers in a thing which is here called a *yack*. But when we remember that these are, in fact, the two representative men of the age at this particular crisis, that they come as heralds to the civilized world of the great and glorious idea of the Universal Republic of the United States of Europe, it scarcely seems fitting or appropriate that they should arrive in a balloon and a *yack*.

"The coincidence is one, nevertheless, which cannot fail to strike the imagination of a susceptible and romantic race; and in fact, never since the world began has the balloon played such an important part in its destinies as it did the other day, when it landed Monsieur Leon Gambetta. The nation was becoming altogether frantic with impatience and despair at the inaptitude of those who had the direction of affairs, and the utter demoralization which was spreading through every department, civil and military, when, as by magic, they appear upon the balcony of the Prefecture at Tours, Gambetta and Garibaldi.

"Ah! it's magnificent, splendid, sublime, *beau* in fact; and when we think that before many days we shall have this same Gambetta standing upon that identical balcony from which, only a fortnight since, the much-injured Cluseret implored an applauding mob to arrest all the authorities, and imprison the whole 'reaction,' and warming our life-blood with thrilling accounts of the present condition of Paris, and of the splendid manner in which the children of that capital of civilization and joy of the whole earth have acquitted themselves in the presence of the enemy, and of the heroism of the women and their determination to fight *a outrance*—when, I say, we have all this to look forward to, can we forget that we owe it all to a balloon?"

MINISTER MORTON.

English Opinion of the American Minister an Mission to London—The Alabama Case.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 20.

One of the most respectable and impartial newspapers in the United States informs us that Mr. Morton, the Senator for Indiana, who has been or had been selected to succeed Mr. Motley in the American mission to this country, is totally unfitted for the post which he is intended to fill, and that a worse selection could not have been made. Meantime the journals of Mr. Morton's own party state that Mr. Morton comes prepared to press the Alabama claims on the British Government with the utmost vigor, and that he has directions to treat a certain form of refusal as a *casus belli*. But from still later intelligence we learn that the Democrats have carried the State of Indiana, and that Mr. Morton, who must vacate his seat in the Senate if he comes to England, hesitates to accept an appointment which will have the effect of giving an additional vote to his political adversaries. From all of this a number of conclusions highly flattering to this country seem to follow inevitably. A thoroughly incompetent person has been chosen to represent the United States in England, and his instructions are—first, to bully us; and, next, in a very probable event, to threaten us with war. But this incompetent person entrusted with this formidable mission regards this undertaking with such disdain that he doubts whether it is worth his prosecuting at the cost of giving a petty advantage to his political opponent. A war with England appears to strike him as of inferior importance to a casualty in a domestic skirmish with the Democrats. We do not propose to discuss the chances of Mr. Morton's declaring war against the British empire, merely remarking, by the way, that the bloody struggle now proceeding in Europe is not of promising omen to nations or governments who pick quarrels with their neighbors after this "light-hearted" fashion. But war or no war, the new American Minister, whoever he may be, must be prepared to find the whole group of Alabama questions discussed by the British public certainly, and probably by the British Government, in a somewhat different spirit from that which presided over the original negotiations. The subject has ripened by keeping. We have learned much from the present European war, and have taken the lesson to heart. The domestic character of the struggle with the Confederates first blinded the Americans, and next in some degree ourselves, to the bearing of the incidents which marked its course and close upon the public law of the civilized world. There could hardly, in fact, be a greater misfortune for mankind than that the whole of the American claims should be successful.

* * * The article which concludes the new number of the Edinburgh *Review*—an article suggesting curious speculation as to its authorship—states the remarkable fact that the prohibition of the export of arms and ammunition was first required from the Belgian Government, not by the Germans, but by the French. Thus France actually demanded the very measure which, if it had been adopted a little later, she might have denounced, and assuredly would have denounced, as unfriendly. If, in short, we imagine a war between powerful States to be continued with various success, and if we imagine a neutral government to be in constant diplomatic communication with the belligerents, we have a case in which the criterion of unfriendliness will actually vary from month to month, and in which belligerent governments, if entitled to complain, will be perpetually withdrawing their own most vehement remonstrances. One of the great dangers of these American novelties consists in their contagiousness. What was the origin of that now famous doctrine of benevolent neutrality which, though explained away by its author, was not withdrawn till it had been honored with the astonishment of the world? We believe that an American origin may be confidently assigned to it.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Riots in Paris.

Thrilling Revolutionary Scenes.

A Defense of Bazaine.

Explosion at Cherbourg.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Lawlessness in Tennessee.

The Cincinnati Bridge Case.

FROM EUROPE.

Explosion at Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, Nov. 5.—An explosion occurred here yesterday caused by the careless handling of a lot of cartridges. No person was killed outright, but twenty-six were more or less injured.

Movements of Eugenie.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.—The Empress Eugenie passed through this city on Thursday *incognita* on her way back to Chiselhurst. She was with the Emperor only one day.

The Revictualling of Paris.

TOURS, Nov. 5.—The *Francais* says it has been agreed that Paris shall receive supplies during the armistice.

Results of the Armistice.

It is believed that in consequence of the armistice the army of the Loire, under General Garibaldi, will suspend operations for a time. The Germans in front of the army are now marching from Dijon to Chagny, threatening Lyons and Bourges.

Advices from Marseilles.

Later advices from Marseilles have been received. The revolutionary excitement was abating. General Cluseret has assumed the command of the National Guards there, notwithstanding the strong opposition he met with.

It was generally thought that the election to be held on Sunday next for the choice of a General would result in the displacement of Cluseret. Esquiros had been chosen President of the Committee of Defense of the Rhine.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is said that the French subscriptions to the corn contract in England amount to ninety-four millions of francs. The books were closed on the 29th ult. Owing to the siege the citizens of Paris were unable to contribute.

The Versailles Conference.

The *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Versailles, announcing that the conference between M. Thiers and Count Bismarck was continued yesterday, in accordance with explicit orders from the Tours Government. The proposals made by England have not yet come under consideration.

There was much firing yesterday around St. Cloud, and

The Fighting Continues

around the fortifications.

Vessels are now leaving Ireland with biscuits and breadstuffs for the French.

The French Arrests—A Correction.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The statements made by the *Standard* yesterday, relative to the arrest of members of the Provisional Government, are corrected by that journal this morning. The circumstance occurred at Paris and not Tours.

The inhabitants of the Department of the Oise are withholding supplies from the French army, preferring to sell them for cash to the Prussians.

Wholesale Mobilization.

The mobilization of the entire French male population between the ages of twenty and forty has been ordered.

Fresh Disturbances in Paris.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.—It is stated here that fresh disturbances have broken out at Paris. The news, however, cannot be verified.

A Defence of Bazaine.

The *Nord* of this city to-day publishes a letter from Bazaine, giving the lie to Gambetta's charges and insinuations in his proclamation to the French army. The Marshal indignantly denies any treachery, treason, or bargain with the Bonapartists. He reviews the causes and facts which made the surrender inevitable after an unparalleled siege and unlimited suffering.

The Paris Election.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The election in Paris on the question of maintaining the powers of the Government of National Defense resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the Government. The returns of the city were nearly complete, with the exception of the arrondissements. The result is as follows in round numbers:—Ayes, 442,000; nays, 49,000; majority, 393,000.

Perfect tranquillity exists in Paris, according to the latest despatches. No military movements whatever have been made since Sunday.

Further Details of the Communist Riots.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Special letters from Paris to the New York *Herald* were received at 9 o'clock tonight, bearing date the 29th, 30th, and 31st ult., and give an account of the riot on the latter day.

ORIGINAL CAUSE.

The excitement on the 29th turned on the publication in Felix Pyat's journal, *Le Combat*, of the statement that Bazaine adhered to Napoleon, and offered peace in the name of the empire, provided he be permitted to march his army to Paris and take possession of the Government, with the aid of the Prussian Government. A published denial in the official journal declared that Bazaine made constant sorties, and the escape of Bourbaki was determined on in order that he might lead the army of the republic to the release of Metz. Pyat, however, repeated the statement and published a card declaring that he had received the information from Gustave Flourens, who had it direct from citizen Rochefort, a member of the Government of National Defense. The National Guard could not allow the opportunity of making a manifestation of their supremacy pass, and a number of them went to the Hotel de Ville, and demanded explanations.

HEADS CALLED FOR.

Le Siecle published an inflammatory article demanding the execution of Pyat. Gustave Flourens published a card avowing that he gave the news for the purpose of aiding the public safety, and that he got it from a member of the Government, but not from Rochefort. A boy was going on the boulevards with a bundle of *Le Combat* for sale, when the crowd seized the papers and made a bonfire with them in the middle of the road, crying, "Down with Pyatt!" "Death to Pyat!"

ROCHEFORT MAKES A SPEECH.

Rochefort appeared on the steps of the Hotel de Ville and addressed the Nationals, saying:—The government denies, in an emphatic manner, the statements in *Le Combat*. The declarations in that journal are infamous. He who made them is a coward. I have known for a long time that Felix Pyat was a coward. On the day of Victor Noir's interment he took part in the demonstration from behind a window shutter, and on the evening of that day he took refuge in one of the coal barges on the Seine, being afraid that he would be followed and arrested, and remained there hiding for one weekr With regard to Flourens I despise him; I have sworn to have no political relationship with him.

NO RESPECT FOR THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

On the 20th the excitement was kept up. Counter recrimination charges were made against Rochefort by Pyat. There is a current running against the men who now hold the reins of government which will assuredly sooner or later come to a head and overthrow them. Their supporters only regard them as temporarily installed, and they do not command the respect of the rest of the people.

INSTABILITY OF FRENCH CHARACTER.

This incident has turned the minds of the people of Paris from the contemplation of the horrors of the situation. In fact, the versatile character of the people is unchanged by a six weeks' siege. Should one real success reach their arms to-morrow, however slight, they would be ready again to rush down the Boulevards, shouting "*a Berlin!*"

TROCHU'S UNRELIABILITY.

Even Trochu himself has not the entire confidence of the inhabitants. It will be remembered that at the last Council of Ministers, presided over by the Empress, Trochu went into most extravagant lengths in expressing his devotion to the empire. Within a few hours he joined the republicans. On the occasion of the arrest of Portalis a committee waited upon Trochu to remonstrate. The Governor declared he knew nothing of the arrest, and that it was made without the knowledge of orders. It now appears that he was the principal party engaged in procuring the arrest

REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS IN 1590.

One of the papers to-day recites an historical account of the horrors at the siege of Paris in the reign of Henry the Fourth, in the year 1590. A lively picture was presented. Cats and dogs were collected and boiled down into soup. Madame de Montpensier died of hunger. Another rich lady, when her two children died, had them salted down. Bread was made with the ground bodies of the dead. Slates were pulverized and swallowed, mixed with water. We have not come to that yet, but even horse meat is becoming scarce.

Another Account of the Paris Riots—Scenes and Incidents.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—This has been a day of terror and excitement the most fearful since the commencement of the siege. The retaking of Bourges by the Prussians yesterday caused great exasperation. This morning at an early hour crowds gathered in the streets and boulevards, expressing their rage and indignation that no precautions had been taken by the Government to hold the village. When it became known that two thousand prisoners had been captured, the excitement knew no bounds.

GAS SCARCE—CANDLES USED AS BUTTER.

After the 1st of November notice will be given that very little gas will be allowed in any part of the city; and so we will soon be left without any. We have no candles; the whole stock has long since been merged with other grease and sold as butter.

COLLECTION IN AID OF THE WOUNDED.

A collection in aid of the wounded produced over 2000f. Other performances are to be given in aid of the sick and for the purchase of cannon.

A POSTER.

The walls of the city were liberally placarded with the following notice, signed by Jules Favre:—M. Thiers has arrived in Paris. Thanks to the strong impression produced throughout Europe by the resistance of Paris, the four great powers, England, Russia, Austria, and Italy, have rallied to a joint idea. They propose to the belligerents an armistice, which would have for its object the convocation of the National Assembly. It is understood that the armistice would have among its conditions revictualling Paris in proportion to the duration of the armistice, and the election of an assembly by the entire country.

THE EXAMPLE OF METZ.

The second notice announces the fall of Metz, from want of provisions and ammunition, laying the blame upon the Emperor. Bazaine and his army are made prisoners of war. Paris would wish to be worthy of them, and she will be sustained by their example, and hope to avenge them soon. When these notices were discovered, crowds gathered round them, tore them down and spat on them.

THE CROWD GATHERING.

The *rappel* is beaten throughout the city. The Place de l'Hotel de Ville is crowded. At 10 o'clock some ringleaders proposed to make barricades; fortunately the rain pours down in torrents, or very probably bloodshed and the sacking of the city would have ensued. Still, flags appear, carried by all sorts of ruffians, with revolutionary inscriptions, as if they had been manufactured by the arts of magic. Everywhere are heard shouts of "Down with Thiers!" "Death to the Traitors!" "No Armistice!" "War to Death!" "We demand the levy *en masse!*" Battalions of the National Guard arrive from every quarter of Paris. The officers, half drunk, discharged their pistols in the air, whilst the people cry out:—"To arms! to arms!" and rush to the Place. "Down with the Government! Vive la Commune!" ring on my ears from all sides. The Place de l'Hotel de Ville and its neighborhood, already impassable before, are filled with an angry, foaming, roaring, and frenzied crowd.

ROCHEFORT'S APPEALS UNHEEDED.

Rochefort appears, pale and agitated, at one of the windows, and tries to speak. The mob shout and refuse to hear him. He writes something on slips of paper and throws them out among the crowd. They are seized, and read as follows: "Everything shall be granted, but for the love of God let there be no *emeute*." A deputation improvised by the mob was admitted to an audience with Favre, Trochu, and Ferry. They demand, first, why the fall of Metz was kept secret. Trochu declares that it was only known to the Government last night at ten o'clock, and denies having given any orders in the Bourget affair. The mob became impatient and tried to enter the Hotel de Ville, but the door was closed and guarded against them. Jules Simon was seen suddenly leaving the building and bearing a large placard containing a proclamation of the Commune. Leute *en masse!* No armistice! No surrender! And displaying it to the crowd amidst tremendous cheering and yelling. The National Guards, with the butts of their muskets in the air, demand a sortie in force. The crowd sways backward and forward and makes a determined rush for the door of the Hotel de Ville.

THE MOB ENTER THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

The troops of the line and the *gendarmes* give way before the current, and presently retire into the court in the rear. The point is won, and the people, with Felix Pyat and Delescleur at their head, rush into the room where the Government for the Defense are deliberating; they climb the chairs and tables, endeavoring to see over each other's heads. The members of the Government look pale, and evidently recognize the fact that their hour has arrived, the game they played for power being turned by others against themselves. One member proposes that the people go home, promising an election of the Commune forthwith. Shouts arise, "No, no now; to-morrow we will make the selections." There are great cries for Dorian as President, and he is unanimously proclaimed. His name is shouted from the windows, and received with yells and applause. Lists of names are hurriedly printed at tablets without regard to the Government of National Defense, and thrown from the windows among the people. More of the mob rush into the Chambers, with cries of "We want Tolan! we want Murat! we want Malat!" On all the lists prepared Dorian was named as President. In the Salle St. Jean, on a table, was seated a Government of three citizens issuing decrees.

Article 1. General de Bellemarre is to be tried by court-martial.

Art. 2. The levy *en masse* is decreed.

SCENES OUTSIDE.

An immense densely packed mass outside strike up the "Marseillaise," "Chant du Depart," "Chant des Girondins," "Les Peuple sont pour nous des Freres." Nevertheless there were no outrages, and order was preserved. A rose-colored affiche appears on the walls with the following:—"In the name of public safety, all officers of the National Guard are convoked this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Salle de la Bourse to take a supreme measure." A list for a commune was proposed by Pyat, Delescluse, and Dorian as follows:—President, Delescluse. Pyat and Ledru-Rollin proposed a second list, with Dorian as President, and as members, Ledru-Rollin, Pyat, Schoelcher, Louis Blanc, Joigneaux, Victor Hugo, Martin Bernard, Moltu, Greppo, Delescluse, and Bonvalet. A third list contained the names of Donan, Blanc, Rollin, Delescluse, Pyat, Flourens, Rochefort, Moltu Schaelcher, and Hugo.

TROCHU ARRESTED.

Nine o'clock P. M.—The rappel is again beating, and the people are moving to arms.

Midnight.—The streets are quiet. Trochu has been arrested.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Versailles Conference.

M. Thiers and Count Bismarck.

French Villages Burned

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Judge Chase's Probable Successor

Mr. Schenck and the English Mission

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Versailles Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—(Special to the *N. Y. Telegram.*)—Special despatches received in this city from our correspondent at Versailles contain further particulars of the negotiations preliminary to settlement of the reported armistice. In Thiers' interview with Bismarck on the 2d, which the former announced subsequently as being perfectly satisfactory, Thiers' announced his mission to have received the consent of the Paris authorities, who had accorded him full powers to treat for a cessation of hostilities on the basis proposed by England.

To this the Chancellor of the North German Confederation replied that he was quite prepared to open negotiations in that direction, if Thiers would likewise obtain the authority of the Government of Tours. With this the first interview ended, and late at night Bismarck called upon the French Envoy, when arrangements were made for a further conference the following day. On the 3d instant another interview occurred between Thiers and Bismarck, the particulars of which did not transpire, but the former has since expressed the liveliest hopes of success.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The news of the progress of the negotiations between the French authorities and the Chancellor for an armistice is the universal subject of discussion here. It is generally held that Thiers will have to make important concessions from his original proposition to secure that result.

French Villages Burned.

During the last fortnight six villages near Orleans, whose inhabitants made common cause with franc-tireurs, have been burned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chief Justiceship.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—In the event of the retirement of Chief Justice Chase from the Supreme Court it is probable that he will be succeeded by Judge Cartter, of Ohio, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this district. Judge Cartter is an intimate friend of the President and would be warmly endorsed by Republicans in and out of Congress.

The English Mission.

It is rumored to-day that General Schenck has been offered the English mission and that he has telegraphep his willingness to accept. Schenck is expecthd here in a few days.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Bridge Case.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—A meeting of the joint committee on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge was held yesterday, at which a protest was read from the Pomeroy Salt Transportation Company. A committee of three was appointed to co-operate with a similar committee from Pittsburg in the selection of parties to commence proceedings for an injunction. Subsequently all the committees held a meeting at the law office of Lincoln, Smith & Warnock.

A large meeting was held last night at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Prominent men from Pittsburg and Louisville were present. The meeting represented an immense amount of property. Robert Hosea presided. The speakers generally insisted that they were not hostile to railroads or bridges, but the work should be done in a manner to secure against obstacles to river navigation. They would resist the bridge as now benig constructed. A resolution was adopted declaring that the navigable rivers are entitled to the fostering and zealous care of the nation, and that no unnecessary obstructions to their free navigation should be allowed; that the bridge now building here, if completed under the present plans, would materially obstruct the navigation of the river; that Congress should interfere; that wire bridges should only be tolerated when no other bridges are practicable; endorsing the action of the Board of Trade on this subject, and declaring that the Common Council and Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade should interfere to prevent the use of the streets on this side of the river.

FROM NEW YORK.

Canadian Papal Zouaves.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Canadian Papal Zouaves, over two hundred in number, landed from the steamer Idaho at Castle Garden this morning and proceeded to St. Peter's Church and heard mass, and then to the Astor House for breakfast. They left the Astor House at 11·15 o'clock A. M., and marched to Broadway, *en route* to the depot of the New Haven Railroad. They wore grey Zouave uniforms, trimmed with orange braiding. Their fine physique and soldierly bearing excited admiration. They are commanded by Lieutenants Taillefert and Murray, accompanied by Colonel Moreau and Pere Piche, chaplain.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The shipments of specie to Europe to-day amount to $2,755,870.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 1500 bales. Flour easier, but without decided change; sales of 8000 barrels. Wheat easier; sales 4000 bushels No. 1 at $1·27@1·28 for new; red Western at $1·35@1·37. Corn firm and scarce; sales of 29,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83; old at 86@87c. Oats firm; sales 25,000 bushels Ohio at 55@58c.; Western at 55@55½c. Beef dull. Pork steady. Lard heavy; steam, 13¾@15¾c.; kettle, 15¼@16c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Stocks steady. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 110⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108¼; do. 1864, do., 107¾; do. 1865, do. 107¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109⅝; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton, 66; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 41¾.

FOURTH EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Communist Riots.

Proclamation to the Prussians.

Trochu's Escape from the Mob.

FROM EUROPE.

Proclamation to the Parisians.

NANTES, Nov. 5.—Advices from Paris have been received to-day by balloon. The members of the Government there had issued a proclamation to the people, saying, "You give us our orders. We have remained at the perilous post which the resolution of the 4th of September assigned us, and we still remain with force coming from you. We realize the great duties which your confidence imposes. The first is national defense, which must be our exclusive occupation. We will repress all criminal movements by severe executions of the laws."

Jules Favre

had also issued a proclamation saying the deliverance of the country is only possible by an obedience to military chiefs and respect for the laws.

The National Guard in immense numbers had felicitated

General Trochu

on his escape from the rioters, and the personal bravery he exhibited at that trying time. The General made a short speech in reply, in which he said the Republic alone can save us. If it is lost, we shall all be lost.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Murder of Mary Mohrman—Trial of John Hanlon.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

Yesterday afternoon the Commonwealth produced the man who Hanlon said passed him in the alley, where he had the little girl, the man Charles Mast, whom he saw when he was sneaking through the street before daylight with the body of his victim, and the man he saw at Sixth and Diamond streets, who were all mentioned in Dunn's narrative of the confession, all corroborated Dunn in the minutest details.

John M. Giberson was called this morning and testified—I am a brickmaker; in September, 1868, I lived at No. 1520 Lawrence street, above Jefferson; I remember the morning on which the body of Mary Mohrman was found; early that morning I was going to my work up Germantown road, between 3 and 4 o'clock; near 4 I saw a man apparently twenty-five yards ahead of me after I crossed Diamond street; I was on the east side of Germantown road; the man I noticed was on the same side; when I first noticed him he was near the forks of Germantown road and Fifth street, near Carnell's cigar store, which is at the bend (just where the watchman of the Fourth and Eighth Streets Railway Company said he lost sight of him); he appeared to be carrying something heavy in his arms; he was walking pretty sharp and made no noise in walking; the sidewalk is paved; from Carnell's cigar store he went straight up to Susquehanna avenue; when I reached Carnell's, I walked five or six paces above the bend on Germantown avenue, and walked out at an angle with the old foundry, at the southwest corner of Germantown and Susquehanna avenues; when I got there I saw Charles Mass standing in front of his house; when I lost sight of the man he was about twenty paces above Susquehanna avenue, on the east side of Sixth street; I turned up Susquehanna avenue, which put my back to him, and I did not turn around to look; he was about five feet five inches, and slender built; I do not know who he was, and did not notice his dress; I did not see his face at all; from the bend up there are awnings, the greater portion being made of wood.

Cross-examined—This was a cloudy morning.

Mrs. Emelina Weischer sworn—In September, 1868, I kept a lager beer saloon at the southeast corner of Fifth and Susquehanna avenue; I remember the finding of Mary Mohrman's body; I got up in the morning, and was opening my shutters when I saw a man coming from the brick-yard to my pavement; when he reached my pavement he turned down Fifth; he run down a few pavements, and then I shut my windows; I looked out into Fifth street; he ran down Fifth street on my side; I did not see him in the face or take any particular notice of him; he was dark dressed; I could not tell exactly what time it was, but it was toward morning.

Cross-examined—He did not run, he walked fast; I think it was about 4 o'clock; I did not hear the man before I saw him.

Re-examined—Question—Did you hear the man at all or did you only see him?

Answer—I only saw him; my little girl cried at that time, I could not tell.

Mrs. Mary A. Hovey sworn—I saw the body of Mary Mohrman on Tuesday morning, September 8, 1868, first at 5½ o'clock, lying at the side of the pond; my business is that of dressing and laying out the dead; when I went there the body was covered with a piece of carpet; I next saw it at the Eighteenth Ward Station House on Trenton avenue; I saw the injuries upon it; these are the clothes the child had on when found (clothing produced); about 2 o'clock on Tuesday the body was removed to Mrs. Mohrman's; I never left Mrs. Mohrman from Monday evening until after the child was buried; and Wednesday morning, the morning the child was buried, Hanlon passed into the house with the crowd; he passed in the front door and out at the back, as the rest of the people did; the body was lying in the front room; the crowd passed in to look at the body and Hanlon was among them; I raised for Mrs. Morhman $26·72 from the crowd as they passed through, but I don't remember whether he gave any money or not.

Mrs. Hanlon recalled—There was money raised by contribution for me; after I had paid my expenses it left $435 in my hands; the neighbors and others did this; I could not tell whether John Hanlon or any of his family subscribed anything.

Alderman Heins recalled—I remember the time when Mary Mohrman was missing; I first heard of it on Monday morning, September 7, 1868; I was then Alderman of the Nineteenth ward; I remember when the body was found; immediately after the body was found the officers at the station-house helped to investigate the matter; Detectives Tryon, Taggart, and Levy engaged in the investigation; they worked in my neighborhood several weeks; after investigating the matter for several weeks it was dropped; during that time a number of arrests were made; all the parties then arrested were discharged except one, who was held to bail for open lewdness; two of these parties were brought before me at the station-house; other persons were picked up by the officers brought in, examined, and let go; the men brought into the office were generally men who had black whiskers; I did not know Hanlon by sight; I first came to know him about the time the murder was committed; saw him frequently after that up to the time of his arrest; he is now convicted; he was arrested last November, I think; I next saw him in the first or second week in December of last year; I don't know to my own knowledge what name he was going by in December; I first learned of what Schriver could testify about the time a true bill was found in this case; I never saw Michael Dunn until I saw him in court; I never had any conversation with him; I am familiar with this locality; in September, 1868, there was a brick-yard on the southwest corner of Fifth street and Susquehanna avenue, and a lager-beer saloon on the southeast corner.

Here the Court took a recess.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

Judge Allison occupied the bench in the old Court of Quarter Sessions this morning, and heard habeas corpus and desertion cases, motions, etc. Nothing of importance was done. In the matter of the Second district policemen charged with contempt in not obeying a writ of habeas corpus, counsel representing defendants said that if a fine was to be imposed he would ask for a continuance of the case, as the officers were not prepared just now to meet such an order of the Court. The Judge consented to leave the case go over, and said he would dispose of it on Saturday next.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Philadelphia Census

It is to be Retaken.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Important Treasury Statistics.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The New French Loan.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The New French Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The market for the French loan is fluctuating, but is inherently good.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A despatch just received here announces the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The weather for the past two nights has been unusually cold, and ice formed rapidly in the open air. The temperature is now moderating.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 5.—The steamship Cuba, from New York for Liverpool, touched at this port last evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Census to be Retaken.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Hon. Alfred C. Harmer, member elect from your Fifth Congressional District, arrived here last evening, and this morning called upon Secretary Robeson, who kindly accompanied him to President Grant. Mr. Harmer explained to the President that great dissatisfaction prevailed in Philadelphia in regard to the census, recently completed by the United States Marshal. He alluded to the fact that the City Council had the matter under consideration, and that there was very great and universal anxiety to have the census retaken by United States officers, in conjunction with the city authorities. After full consultation the President directed General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, to issue an order to Marshal Gregory to have the census of Philadelphia retaken, precisely as was done in the case of New York. A duplicate copy of this order was placed in the hands of Mr. Harmer, who leaves for Philadelphia at 5·40 this evening.

This is the first public act of Mr. Harmer since his election to Congress, and is an auspicious beginning of what promises to be a very useful career.

Treasury Statements.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $493,000; shipments of notes, $2,256,631; fractional currency, $495,650; securities held by Treasurer Spinner for circulating notes of national banks, $344,883,550; for deposits of public moneys, $15,884,500; Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $577,045; grand total for the fiscal year, $66,286,559; mutilated notes burned during the week, $386,800; total amount burned, $31,566,268; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $353,420; total amount issued therefor, $30,836,055; balance due for mutilated notes, $730,213; bank circulation outstanding, $302,202,179; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $647,100.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending Oct. 22:—

New York	$2,308,749
Philadelphia	106,931
Baltimore	190,434
Boston	411,223
San Francisco, to Oct. 15	127,808
Total	$3,145,145

Internal Revenue Collections.

The following is an abstract of the collections on account of the Internal Revenue in the United States, in the fiscal year 1870:—Total net collections given in each case. On spirits, $55,554,411·89; tobacco, $31,335,967·71; fermented liquors, $6,318,326·90; banks and bankers, $4,416,651 47, Gross receipts, $6,868,942·05; G sales, $8,785,990·61; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $9,607,860·81; income, $37,730,982,62; legacies, $1,671,542·97; on successions, $1,415,998·38; articles in Schedule A—tax on carriages, watches, etc., $907,391·09; passports, $2,275,600 gas, $2,318,250·52; not otherwise herein provided for, $717,305·43; total penalties collected, $827,636·65; stamps, $16,544,043·06; grand net total, $185,058,·16.

The following is a table showing the amount of taxes abated and rejected during the fiscal year ending June 30 last:—Amount abated as uncollectable, $162,295·22; amount abated as erroneous, $1,068,402·50; total amount abated, $2,631,353·72. Total amount rejected, $2,212,148·71; the total amount abated during the year ending June, 1869, was $4,270,852·08, being $1,439,498·36 greater than in the fiscal year of June 30, 1870.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The following items appear in the weekly bank statement published to-day:—

Loans decreased	$2,685,579
Specie increased	1,791,240
Legal-tenders increased	990,152
Deposits increased	1,691,918

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales up to noon at 110⅝@110¾.

Reading was in fair demand, with sales at 50⅝@@50·81; Pennsylvania was strong; sales at 59⅞; Camden and Amboy sold at 115¼; Minehill at 52; Lehigh Valley at 59; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45¼.

Canal shares were dull; sales of Lehigh at 31⅞ s. o. to 32 b. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, N. ls. 102¼
$4000 Phil & E 7s. c. 88¾
$1000 do.......... 88¾
1 sh Girard Bk... 50¾
14 sh Far & M Bk. 119
6 sh C & A R.. ls. 115¾
20 do....... ls. 115¾
100 sh O C & A R. b30 45¾
5 do.... .... 45¼
26 sh Penna R. c&p lots.... 59¾
100 do..... s30. 59¾
100 de.. opg&I. 59¾
10 sh Minehill R.. 52
132 sh Leh V.... ls. 59
100 sh Read R.. 3d. 50·81
400 do... s5 ls. 50·81
300 do.. ls. b30. 50·81
100 do..... b5. 50·81
300 do... ls. s5. 50¾
200 do.. rg&in. 50¾
100 sh Leh N.... s30. 31¾
300 do... ls. b60. 32
100 do..... b30. 31⅞
100 do..... b60. 32
100 sh Ch & Wal.... 44½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 City 6s New. 102¾
$800 do... mun. 102¾
$200 do......... 102¾
$7000 W Jersey R 7s 95¾
100 sh Cata Prf.... 38¾
200 do. buyer this year.. 38¾
21 sh Leh Val.. ls. 59
10 do..... 2d. 59
100 sh O C& A R. b30 45¾
10 sh Mech Bank.. 31¾
30 sh Read... ls. s5. 50¾
400 do... ls. 2d. 50·81
100 do... b30. 50·81
400 do ls. s30. 50¾
100 do ... &in. 50·81
100 do......... 50⅞
100 sh Penna R... c. 59⅞
200 do.. opg&I. 59⅞
200 do.... c&p. 59⅞
10 sh 2d & 3d St. 52½
200 sh Leh Nav. b30. 31¾

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh Read R.. b60. 51
300 do... &I. ls. 50¾

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA AND POLITICAL REFORM.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

In speaking of the little influence which is possessed in Congress by the delegation from Philadelphia, one of its newspapers declares it to be "in many respects the first city in the country." So far as the character and ability of its representation in the State Legislature are concerned, Philadelphia is without doubt the smallest city of its size on this continent. For years and years the State capitol has been disgraced by the worst gang from Philadelphia that ever polluted the halls of legislation. To the members from that city the people are indebted for the organization of those rings which put up every important act of legislation for sale. It is to break up the evil power of these men that the demand for some measures of reform has become universal throughout the Commonwealth. While confessing the bad character of their representatives, the people of Philadelphia have not made an earnest effort to shake them off. The lot is growing worse with the return of every year. There is annually some loose general denunciation in the city newspapers which strikes no one, and there the matter ends. The nominating conventions meet, and the same candidates are placed before the people. In the midst of a few faint and timorous protests the machinery of the party is set in operation, and the election of the nominees follows as a matter of course. Not less than thirty-four thousand citizens of Philadelphia, according to statistics, refrained from voting at the last election. In this way they silently protested against that ring which has taken possession of the ballot boxes and put an end to popular elections in Philadelphia. They felt their inability to break its power and they voluntarily disfranchised themselves.

The Union League on Broad street is becoming quite active in the cause of constitutional reform. If the future of that organization may be judged by its past there is little room to expect any good from its efforts. When did the Union League ever attempt to make a head against the infamous delegation to the State Legislature that Philadelphia annually vomits? Beneath the shadow of the League and under its auspices, some of the worst of the Legislative gang have been elected. The work of constitutional reform is to be started in the coming Legislature. On the legislation of next winter much will depend. Yet what effort has the League made to send an able and upright delegation from Philadelphia? Not the slightest that has been made apparent to the public. Its zeal and sincerity in behalf of a reformed constitution may be well judged by the character of the delegation which it has assisted to send to the Legislature. It is not the purpose here to attempt to create any divisions among the true friends of constitutional reform. Something must be done to bring down the evil power of the gang in the Legislature, or the Commonwealth will be utterly at their mercy. But it does seem that the Union League on Broad street does not possess modesty as one of the graces of its organization, else it would not so soon after emerging from an election in which it made no effort to exalt the character of the Legislature, set up its staff for constitutional reform. It has too many of the stains of the last and former elections on its garments. With all the parade of its zeal not much is to be expected of the League, or of its influence for good on the delegation from Philadelphia. That infamous registry law which has placed the rights and liberties of the citizens of Philadelphia at the mercy of the gang of which William B. Mann is the head, and William M. Bunn the tail, is a bantling of the League. Its author is generally understood to be Charles Gibbons, who figured prominently in the recent movement of the Union League in behalf of constitutional reform. This is the institution, secret in its character and partisan in its aims, which seeks to lead the people of Pennsylvania in the path of reform with the delegation which it has assisted to send to the next Legislature.

SECRETARY COX AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

From the N. Y. World.

It has been the misfortune hitherto of the attempts at reform in the civil service that nobody could be made directly responsible for its abuses. The conspicuous instances of corruption were charged to the defects of an inherited system which everybody, even the men who found their account in its continuance, affected to deplore, but which nobody saw his way to subvert. But the zeal of an honest Cabinet officer has compelled the head of the civil service either to acquiesce in measures of reform or avow himself the champion of corruption. Most men would have shrunk from the shamelessness implied in the latter procedure. But, as numerous and recent examples have shown, the sensitiveness of Mr. Grant is not at all delicate. It is fortunate in this instance that he is as obtuse in intellect as he is torpid in feeling. A more sensitive man would not have openly espoused corruption. A cleverer man would have constructed a specious plea to save appearances. But a stolid and stupid man in General Grant's position would do precisely what General Grant has done, and show both his inability and his carelessness to conceal his sympathy with corruption and his antipathy to its opponents so plainly that the wayfaring rural radical editor, though he were Mr. Greeley's typical "little creature," cannot err therein.

Here accordingly is what some of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Grant's administration say of Mr. Grant's virtual dismissal of Secretary Cox:—

[*From the Missouri Democrat.*]

The President has delivered himself over, a complete captive, to the most unscrupulous men in Congress. At their dictation he abandons pledges and professions, dismisses his most trusty and honorable advisers, attempts to control State elections, and makes war upon the earliest and ablest Republicans for adhering to the very policy which he pledged himself to support. If he fancies that all desire for reform can be overpowered by his single name he is very much mistaken.

To be sure, the Republicans whom the *Democrat* represents have taken issue with the President upon a question of State policy. But no such qualification can be given to the animadversions of such a journal as the Chicago *Republican*, which says:—

"It shows us a President who virtually acknowledges himself to be in the hands of the worst and most unscrupulous men in the Republican party, and who readily sacrifices a faithful friend and an able minister rather than make an issue with them. General Grant is all the more inexcusable in this matter because of the great flourish with which, on his accession to the Presidency, he announced his thorough independence of politicians and his determination to keep entirely aloof from them in his administration of the Government. Johnson's folly made the 4th of March, 1869, a welcome day to the American people. Grant's blundering imbecility, if persisted in much longer, will convert the 4th of March, 1873, into a fit occasion for national thanksgiving."

[*From the Chicago Post.*]

The President has made a mistake—a mistake that is painful and mortifying. He has been surrounded, jostled, deceived, cajoled, bullied, and at last made a prey of, by the swarm of political bummers who live and thrive by a division of the spoils. Misled by these knavish partisans, he has been induced to countermand the orders of Secretary Cox for the purification of the Interior Department, to overrule and defeat his efforts for the inauguration of the much-needed civil service reform in Washington, and finally to drive him into premature retirement.

[*From the Cleveland Herald.*]

Gloss it as despatches may, explain it to the extent of the ingenuity of Washington correspondents, the people believe that the resignation of Secretary Cox is due to his firm endeavor to reform the civil service.

[*From the Boston Transcript.*]

"After the Victory the Plunder," is the very fitting title the Washington correspondent of the *Advertiser* gives to the statement that, Secretary Cox got rid of, a New York political committee has begun to assess the clerks in the Department of the Interior, refusing to listen to any excuses. For the present, therefore, it is to be assumed that the payment of a fee for party purposes is to be one of the conditions exacted of those belonging to the civil service, no matter how much the civil service suffers in consequence!

[*From the Pittsburg Commercial.*]

It is best that General Grant should know that he cannot carry with him the Republican party or any considerable part of the people, outside of the followers of the fatal advisers to whom he has listened in the Cox affair.

[*From the Toledo Blade.*]

What are we to understand but that the President, at the command of the invading host of politicians, had surrendered and left no other alternative to his faithful minister but to resign? Why should he think of retiring if he could have the assurance that the all-controlling power of the Presidential office would be used to promote the reforms on account of which he is threatened?

Of course, General Grant finds some apologists in the Republican press. But this thing is too open to be blinked, and the apologists for General Grant's course are so few and their utterances so uncertain and so feeble as to be in ludicrous contrast to the general and outspoken burst of indignant remonstrance. For example, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, after admitting that Cox was removed because he opposed corruption, is guilty of the manifest absurdity of predicting that Delano will be sustained in opposing corruption. "The removal of Cox," its words are, "was undoubtedly a triumph for the corruptionists;" but Delano is able, Delano is politic, Delano is this and that—as if it were at all likely that a hungry vagrant would be at all appeased by being refused his breakfast in an able and politic manner. "It remains," says the *Gazette*, "for Mr. Delano to continue the policy of his predecessor"—the policy, N. B., for which his predecessor was dismissed, lest anybody should continue or imitate it. Such sophistry is too palpable to need more than stating.

The Portland *Press* demands to know if General Grant is "another Hercules, that "we expect him by a single effort, at the first trial, by his own unaided strength, to reform abuses that have been flourishing for years." No, we don't think General Grant is another Hercules. But if Hercules, instead of strangling the serpents, had submitted to be swallowed by them, and even had the politeness to oil himself that he might be gulped down more easily, we should accuse him of a more serious fault than lack of Herculean strength.

Finally, a very foolish paper in Philadelphia, the *Bulletin*, has the combined imbecility and impudence to say that Secretary Cox's resignation "has suddenly revealed to these masses, whose essential national virtue has been tried successfully in the fires of the Rebellion, that their honest leader, President Grant, is struggling in vain against an enemy more tireless, more persistent, more skilful, more reckless than those that confronted him at Vicksburg, at the Wilderness, or before Petersburg;" and that "the President's acceptance of Secretary Cox's resignation is an appeal to the country against the 'political managers' whom, only, the Secretary of the Interior has offended. And the appeal will not be made in vain."

The defenses are as frivolous as the indictment is damaging. In whatever direction the reform of the civil service is sought, it is now evident to everybody that it cannot be sought with any chance of success while General Grant remains where he is to thwart it.

THE CHINESE BOGEY.

From the N. Y. Times.

A great many of our mechanics and working men appear to be getting themselves into a distressing state of alarm and unhappiness, because certain Mongolians prefer the United States as a place for earning their living to the "Central Kingdom." To the minds of these terrified individuals, unpleasant phantoms are constantly presenting themselves, of reduced wages and employment difficult to find. The intelligent industries of our country are, in their view, in imminent danger of being crushed by an avalanche of ignorant and degraded Orientals. Something must be done. Congress must be petitioned. The State Legislatures must enact laws. The people must assemble and pass resolutions. The contingency is immediate. The crisis is a fearful one. Laboring men and journeymen mechanics must arouse themselves. Honest toil must be protected, and the dignity of the working classes preserved. If it should turn out, in the course of a few years, that all these apprehensions are groundless, it would not be the first time in the history of the world that people had been badly frightened about nothing.

A Chinaman is by no means deficient in an appreciation of the value of money. The difference between fifty or seventy-five cents a day and a dollar and a half or two dollars is one that he is naturally capable of seeing as clearly as an American. If he can get ten dollars for a certain amount of work, he will soon not only fail to be satisfied with five dollars, but will learn to refuse nine and three-quarters. He might be unable to explain in English the great principles of political economy under which he does this, and would, perhaps, find it difficult to elucidate them even in Chinese. But he practically recognizes and acts upon these principles as truly as boys playing ball recognize the laws which govern the motion of projectiles.

But, as a question of fact, what has hitherto been the effect of the emigration to the United States of working men from countries where labor was cheap? In what department of industry have the millions who have come here from Ireland and Germany diminished the rate of wages? Making every allowance for the difference between our present currency and gold, the pay of these classes has, in the last fifty years, increased in no case less than twenty-five per cent., and in many instances has nearly doubled. If there is any substantial reason for apprehending lower wages from the influx of Asiatics, which did not exist forty or fifty years ago from the influx of Europeans, we have never seen it stated. The Chinese, it is said, have been accustomed at home to small wages and cheap living. But from what part of Europe have any great number of emigrants come, the majority of whom were accustomed to anything else? The habit of living on short allowance is one which human nature commonly finds little difficulty in getting rid of. The European emigrants to this country have formed a marked illustration of this fact, but we see not the slightest evidence that the facility with which men can accommodate their ideas to an increase of income is confined to the Caucasian race.

It is not at all improbable, indeed, that most of the Chinese will, for some time after their arrival on our shores, work for less wages than Americans, for the simple reason that, on account of their ignorance of our language, their services will not be worth so much. A man who cannot understand a word his employer says, and has to be talked to by signs or through an interpreter, must usually be contented with comparatively small remuneration. But the disadvantage that hinders his getting what other men receive will prevent, in a corresponding degree, his becoming their competitor.

There has been lately, among certain classes of the community, a growing feeling that the best way for a man to improve his own prospects is to prevent somebody else from getting a living. The ideas of our mechanics, for instance, appear to be often much more directed towards hindering men, outside of certain cliques and combinations, from obtaining employment, than towards perfecting themselves in a knowledge of their trade. Simply as a matter of policy, not to speak of its injustice and not unfrequent cruelty, the whole system by which they seek to carry out such ideas is wrong. We believe that mechanics would, in the long run, get a great deal more by striving to make their work intrinsically valuable, than by efforts to keep up prices by creating an artificial scarcity of it. And we believe that the liberal spirit of our fathers, which allowed the emigrant to come freely to our shores, was the best policy even for the interests of the very classes with whom he was brought most into competition. It was, as events have abundantly shown, a wise policy then; and there is no reason why it is not equally so now. We have, as a people, regarded America as the asylum of the destitute and oppressed of all nations. Our position before the world will be worse than absurd, if, when the Chinese, or the inhabitants of any other country, desire to avail themselves of this hitherto justly boasted refuge, we deliberately begin to exercise our ingenuity in contriving means to keep them out because they are poor at home.

THE CAMERON CONSPIRACY.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

Washington despatches assert that the President is much surprised and chagrined by the publication of Cox's correspondence, particularly by the contents of the letter of the Secretary, "the purport of which," we are told, "General Grant does not appear to have noticed before it appeared in print." A despatch adds:—

"Now that Cox has seen proper to publish the correspondence covering his resignation, it is understood that the real cause of his leaving the Cabinet will be made known from an official source within a few days, and through the same channel that the correspondence was made public. The friends of the President feel that in justice to himself, not less than to the Republican party and its representation in Congress, some notice must be taken of Cox's letter of resignation."

Remembering the character of former despatches undertaking to explain this matter, the public will not be in haste to accept any mere say-so in preference to the published letters. One can readily comprehend that the President realizes the embarrassments of the position in which he has been placed by Cameron, Chandler & Co., who now that they have accomplished their object, will be found more intent on the spoils they have won than defending the President before the public.

Months ago we said that Cameron and some others who had up to that time been unable to use General Grant, had determined to ruin him. We said this on information. We said it because Simon Cameron, while in one voice was professing friendship for General Grant, in another was saying things that none but an enemy could utter. He is doing the same thing now. While he is all praises in certain places of the President for his part in the Cox matter, in others he is gloating over the progress of his plot to ruin him. It gives us no pleasure to say this, but it had better be said. The very courtesies and apparent friendship of Cameron for General Grant have been planned and timed as a part of the vengeful plot. Cameron inwardly rejoices over the embarrassment of the President in the Cox matter. He rubs his hands in hearty glee because he has brought the President in conflict with almost the entire Republican press representing the true sentiment of the party and country. Simon Cameron is General Grant's greatest enemy from deliberate premeditation. He has used language and is still giving utterance to thoughts and expressions about the President which none but a bitter foe would utter. Cameron is all the more dangerous as an enemy, because he is cloaking his enmity under the guise of friendship. He is pulling the President down while professing to support him. He is persuading him to do things which he knows the country will never approve. His design is to load the President down with embarrassing acts and false steps, and at this moment is congratulating himself on the success which has thus far attended his efforts.

We say these things from a sense of duty and in true friendship for General Grant. We conceive it to be the office of true friendship to utter warnings against enemies in disguise—to point where the serpent is concealed. General Grant can feel sure of the confidence and support of the country so long as he acts on his own judgment and up to his convictions of what is politic and right. We need not be told, as we now are, that the President only since the publication of the correspondence has come to realize how the matter looks, to make us believe that it was not his act. It was the result of the Cameron conspiracy, which, now that it is exposed, should deprive the actors in it of influence hereafter.

RED CLOUD AND GENERAL GRANT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Red Cloud seems to have withstood all the blandishments of Mrs. Fish's tea parties at the White House, and to have returned to the wilderness with a highly philosophical idea of the white man's civilization.

In the opinion of this Indian sage, Anglo-American civilization culminates only in people's cheating each other, the rich gobbling up the poor and fattening upon the land they stole from the aboriginal owners of the soil. Red Cloud's theory has evidently been framed under a sense of the grievances of his race, and bears somewhat too harshly upon the Caucasian occupants of this continent. But it should be remembered that he saw none but the most paltry side of Washington society, and it is no wonder that his aboriginal imagination was not dazzled by the flimsy show which was got up at the Executive Mansion for his benefit. If the Indian chief had gone among our hard-working and skilful mechanics instead, and observed how faithfully they perform their duties, he must have felt more respect for the white people.

It is sad that General Grant should be the first President of the United States to forfeit the respect which has led the red men from time immemorial to revere the President as their Great Father. Indeed, Red Cloud goes so far as to declare, with the simplicity and directness which are peculiar to primitive men, that he is ashamed of his Great Father, because he is guilty of falsehood and duplicity. It is only fair to wait for the exculpation of General Grant from these grave charges, before deciding upon the controversy which has thus unfortunately sprung up between him and Red Cloud. In the meantime, however, it is evident that he has lost his prestige among the red as well as among the white men, with the essential difference that while unaboriginal Americans resort under such circumstances to the ballot-box for the redress of their grievances, our Indian brethren are but too apt to brandish the tomahawk.

The melancholy duty will devolve upon General Grant's agents among the Indians to inform them that Great Fathers are killed off peaceably in the white men's country every four years, especially if they have not behaved well; and that consequently the red as well as the white people must compose their souls in peace until the arrival of that blessed Anno Domini 1872. At present the Indians seem to live under the impression that General Grant is to remain their Great Father for all eternity. It is of the utmost importance to rectify this little mistake at the earliest moment; and we trust that the Indian agents will take care to attend to this correction without a moment's delay.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf5] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N.W. corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1870.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at their office on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

John S. Morton,
John F. Gross,
Samuel Baugh,
James G. Hardie,
Benjamin Griffith,
William M. Wright,
James Rhoads,
Samuel W. Cattell,
William J. Swain.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following officers were duly elected, viz.:—

JOHN S. MORTON, President.
SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.
R. F. STOKES, Secretary.
11 3 ths2t M. ENGLISH, General Sup't.

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY, November 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.
11 2 5t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH,
Under the auspices of the
Y. M. C. A.,
AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, November 14.
Subject:—"FACT AND FICTION."
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21—Subject—LONDON.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. The sale of tickets for both lectures will begin Wednesday morning, November 9, at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 10 29 sw

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 1 6t S. C PALMER, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 1 6t H. P. SCHEKY, Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. H. C. YOUNG,
11 1 tuths 3t Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
B. B. COMEGYS
11 4 6t Cashier.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COUNTING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of eleven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business.

Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 1tf

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 8 4 s 12t

COMMISSION.

GIRARD
MERCANTILE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by Special Act of Legislature, March 16, 1870.
Organized for the Purpose of transacting a
WOOL AND COTTON
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
No. 34 S. FRONT St. and 35 LETITIA St., Philada.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD MERCANTILE CO
President, J. H. LIVINGSTON, late resident Partner of Taussig, Livingston & Co.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES M. PRESTON, of Preston & Irwin, Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturers, Manayunk.
JOSEPH D. McKEE, Penn Knitting Mills, city.
JOHN MAXSON, JR., Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturer, Manayunk.
W. W. KURTZ, of Messrs. Kurtz & Howard, Bankers, city.
THOS. BROWN, of Messrs. McFetrich & Brown,
JOHN G. HOWARD, Treas. J. A. RAYBOLD, Sec.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CHARGES REASONABLE. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
Consignors promptly advised of any changes he Markets by mail or telegraph, when requested. 10 21 smwrp

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned
Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated Instruments are acknowledged the most durable and finely finished Piano made, and have maintained their high reputation as
FIRST CLASS
for nearly a half century. They are now the leading Pianos of the world, and can be obtained at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, thereby saving the profit usually made by the Agent.
ALSO,
THE BURDETT COMBINATION CABINET ORGAN, with the beautiful "Celeste" attachment.
Pianos and Organs to rent.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
N. B.—Special discount to Clergymen, Schools, and Academies. 10 29 stuth 2m

CHICKERING & SONS
WORLD-RENOWNED
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
Attention is invited to the celebrated
PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT
AND THE
NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.
Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.
10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

1870. FALL. 1870
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER.
Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
9 8 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WHISKIES.
Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:
"A. & H. S. Overholt,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"
"U. Lippincott,"
Thos Moore,"
"Lynchburg,"
"Mt. Vernon,"
"Jos. S. Finch,"
"M. Weiss & Co."
"Hugus & Co.,"
"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Sherwood,"
"Old Dominion."
In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.
8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 25 2p§

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned....................25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast....................50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!
J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstutf

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The shoe store of Mr. F. C. Hammill, Ninth and Spring Garden streets, was robbed on Thursday night of stock valued at $450. It is not known how the thieves effected an entrance. About 1 o'clock a policeman in passing discovered one of the doors open, and this was the first known of the depredation. The linings had been torn out of three large travelling bags and the stock carried off in them.

—Yesterday was observed by the Reformed Churches of this city as a day of fasting and prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the different churches.

—The alarm of fire last evening, about 9 o'clock, was caused by the slight burning of the lumber yard of Lewis Thompson & Co., Twelfth and Noble streets.

Domestic Affairs

—Gold closed yesterday at 110⅞.

—Nothing will be done for the present in the matter of Mr. Delano's successor in the Revenue Bureau.

—Steps are being taken in the Supreme Court with a view to the reversal of the recent legal-tender decision.

—Galveston, Texas, was draped in mourning yesterday in respect to the citizens who were recently lost on the steamship Varuna.

—The first case involving the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment came up yesterday before the Supreme Court, at Washington, upon a motion of Judge Campbell, of Alabama.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Ohio commenced the holding of their State Convention yesterday at Cincinnati, and some interesting statistics as to the progress of their work were presented.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

ACCEPTANCE BY FRANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIVE DAYS ARMISTICE—THE REVICTUALLING OF PARIS—A SATISFACTORY PEACE PROBABLE—THE REVOLUTIONARY DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Examiner notices that Bismarck assumes a much more friendly tone toward the United States than toward Great Britain, and comments with bitterness on the contrast.

The Cabinet was in extraordinary session to-day. Earl Granville received a dispatch, announcing the acceptance by Trochu of the armistice, on the terms proposed by Bismarck. The protocol of the armistice was signed by Trochu, Jules Favre, Arago, Ferry, Garnier-Pages, Pelletan, Picard and Simon, on the part of the provisional government, and by Bismarck and General Von Moltke on the part of the Germans.

The election in Paris, on the question of maintaining the powers of the government for national defence, resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the government. The National Guards marched in battalions to the polls and deposited their votes, all of which were "yes."

The armistice commences on November 4 and ends on November 28. A decree ordering the election will be issued to-morrow, and the Constituent Assembly is convoked to meet on November 15. The conditions of the armistice concerning the revictualling of Paris were not stated in the dispatch. Bismarck on October 30 told a World correspondent that he was certain the armistice would lead to a satisfactory peace. The correspondent asked: "Will any peace be satisfactory without a cession of territory?" Bismarck replied: "No!" The correspondent then asked: "Will the French people support a government which consents to a cession of territory?" and Bismarck replied only with his peculiar smile.

An American, who left Paris on the 29th, reports that purchasers of meat were allowed to buy only four ounces each daily. The supply of flour was abundant, but was carefully hoarded.

An official telegram from Berlin states that the bombardment of Paris is delayed for no other reason than that the preparations therefor are incomplete.

The Prussian Cross Gazette says that if an armistice is granted, Paris would not have a right to revictual, and this being admitted by all parties, it may be assumed that all believe peace will be negotiated during the suspension of arms.

BERNE, Nov. 4.—The French have been repulsed in an action at Montbeliard, and many fugitives have taken refuge in Swiss territory.

The Germans have invested Belfort in force.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—[Special to New York Herald.] The following arrivals are reported at Bowles, Bros. & Co.'s, London, of those who left Paris on October 26: Lucius Sargeant, of Boston; E. Palmer, of New York; Harry Turnbull, of New York; Capt. Leeds Whitaker, of Kentucky; Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, nephew of George H. Pendleton; George W. Kidder, of North Carolina; Wm. H. Fuller, the skater, of New York, and Mr. Wells, of New York keeper of a Paris restaurant.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—[Special to New York World.]—It is now certain that the armistice has been signed conditionally by Thiers and Count Bismarck. The radicals in Paris were discontented with the terms, and hence the disturbance there, but the committee of defence, supported by the property-owners and National Guards, overwhelmed the faction, and will carry out the condition of the armistice.

A special from Brussels says, that during the armistice free ingress to and egress from Paris will be permitted. The opera was reopened yesterday, and a concert has been given at the "Theatre Francais." The "Misanthrope" of Moliere was performed without costumes. The Foreign office is informed that the relations between Austria and Prussia have grown threatening within a few days.

When Bismarck's last circular was read to Von Beust, he replied in a highly unfriendly manner, and a rupture appeared imminent. Prussia is now drained of her last division of landwehr, having at home only 80,000 soldiers, who are doing garrison duty and guarding prisoners. Bazaine's surrender was made known at Vienna, however, and caused Von Beust to adopt a milder tone.

TOURS, Nov. 2.

The following official report of the recent riot at Paris is given to the public to-day:

About noon on Monday, October 31, groups of people assembled on the place de la Hotel de Ville, much agitated by a false rumor that the government had agreed to an armistice. The crowd so pressed against the doors of the Hotel de Ville that they were forced open, and about 200 persons endeavored to enter the hotel, where the ministers of the government held their sessions. This they were prevented from doing by the Mobiles, who were on guard in the vicinity. About one o'clock a large number of National Guards, who were unarmed, crowded into the place de la hotel, which was already filled to excess with a surging mass of people. At this time Rochefort arrived in an open carriage and vainly endeavored to address the people, but the latter refused to listen to him, shouting constantly "Vive la commune et pas d'armistice." Trochu then came forward and addressed the crowd. He reviewed what was being done to render Paris impregnable, and expressed his utmost devotion to the republic and to the people.

The government has published a decree declaring that, whereas, the country is in danger, and it is the duty of all citizens to save her, a duty that was never more sacred and pressing and more sacred than now, it is decreed that all able-bodied men from the ages of 20 to 40, married or widowers with children, shall be mobilized and organized by the prefects and placed at the disposition of the Minister of War.

The organization is to be terminated on November 19, and all exemptions based on the qualification of support of families are abolished, even for those who have hitherto received such exemption. The republic will provide for all families recognized as necessitous by the authorities duly appointed for that purpose. The republic will adopt the children of those who die in her service. It is also decreed that each department shall, within two months, have as many field batteries ready as it has hundreds of thousands of inhabitants in the department.

The prefects are entrusted with the enforcement of the decree. Te first battery in each department must be ready within a month. A number of minor decrees and orders have also been issued to facilitate and expedite military operations. An official decree has been posted up, dissolving a body of Franc-tireurs for bad conduct before the enemy, and ordering their officers before a court-martial. The report that Gambetta had gone to the army of the Loire is contradicted by the press.

At Grenoble an excited mob arrested General Barral, who was in command there. At Nismes there were troubles, and also at Toulouse. All these places are quieter now.

It is reported that Gambetta has gone to the army of the Loire.

Garibaldi is receiving a large number of Italian volunteers.

It is reported that the Austrian representative at Tours denies positively the rumor circulated by the Prussian generals, of a political alliance between Prussia and Austria.

TOURS, Nov. 4.—The official announcement of the conclusion of an armistice at Paris has been made here. It is reported that the army of the Loire would have attacked the Prussians at Orleans, but for M. Thiers' mission to Versailles. A Marseilles dispatch says that all is quiet there. The Garde Cinque has evacuated the prefecture, which is now protected by the National Guard.

General Cluseret has resigned his command. The red flag was pulled down at St. Etienne by the citizens, and order has been restored. A number of French volunteers who reached Lisbon by the last steamer from Brazil arrived at Tours to-day.

Valcour, who makes the charges of treachery against Bazaine, has been decorated with the cross of the legion of honor.

BERLIN, Nov. 3—[Special to the New York Herald.]—When Schlestadt surrendered, the French soldiers plundered the shops and stores and set the place on fire. Commandant Heinrich was the first to leave the town, under an escort of Prussian officers, who came to complete the surrender. Three Prussian battalions were sent to take possession of the powder magazine before the documents could be ratified.

The text of Granville's proposal to Prussia is published. He deplores the continuance of the war and calls attention to the present state of affairs and the misery it has entailed. He admits that the reduction of Paris is authorized by the usages of war, and urges an armistice enabling the convocation of the Constituent Assembly and the establishment of peace, and believes that representations to France would not be without effect.

METZ, Oct. 31.—[Special to New York Herald.]—Everything here is orderly, and food is easily obtained, but there is great distress in the surrounding villages. The railway has been reopened from Metz to Courcelles.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 1, via London.—[Special to New York Herald.]—Since the sortie of the 21st great quietness has prevailed, undisturbed, save by the mirth of the military that throng every place of resort. The hotels and reservoirs in the park are the great rendezvous of princes by scores and ministers of State. I met there Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern and M. Thiers. Hopes for peace are rife, though the warlike preparations are carried on and continued with unabated zeal. The manufacture of gabions and fascines is steadily proceeding, as well as the strengthening of the field works, and a sortie in force has already become most difficult. The houses and stone walls, with which the environs of Paris were crowded, have all been destroyed by the Prussians and the debris converted into loop-holed covers for sharpshooters and obstacles to the advance of field artillery. Beside these, the Prussian system of field works is very complete along the entire line of investment, especially on the west and south, commencing at Mont Valerien and going round in front of the forts to Charenton. The strongest Prussian works are on the St. Cloud and Mendon walls, which terminate opposite the forts.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A correspondent left Paris on October 27, with eighty-five Americans. Over fifty siege guns are at Corbeil, on their way to Paris. They are 150-pounders. Seventy thousand Prussians from before Metz are half way to Paris, and 50,000 others are marching on Garibaldi at Besancon, which is surrounded by Prussians. Garabaldi has 25,000 men in his command. The people of Alsace cry, "La paix, et bas la Republique."

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—From the numerous letters taken by the Germans investing Paris, from captured balloons from Paris, it appears that the city suffers much from the existing reign of terror. Among the lower classes provisions began to fail only. The rich can afford to pay existing prices and the poor are in great want.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·35	MOON SETS	3·50
SUN SETS	4·52	HIGH WATER	..

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER,
ISRAEL W. MORRIS, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JAMES DOUGHERTY,

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig George Harris, Blanchard, St. Marys, Ga., Souder & Adams.
Schr T. E. French, Doughty, New York, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Elite, Woolford, Baltimore, Collins & Co.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, B. W. Cloud.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Five miles below Cohansey Creek saw a brig ashore; off Fourteen-feet Bank saw a bark at anchor, name unknown.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr George P. McFarland, McFarland, 6 days from Charleston, with iron and lumber to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Problem, Marshall, from Suffolk, Va., with cedar rails to Collins & Co.

Schr R. J. Ford, Gallagher, fm Georgetown, D.C., with coal.

Schr Remittance, Williams, from Rappahannock River, with railroad ties to Hagy & Knowles.

Schr Bee, Lloyd, 5 days from Potomac River, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day fm Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 4. — Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

M. E. Hannigan, with horseshoes, for Baltimore.

Mary Dunn, with marble, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 4.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

F. H. Jackson, James Williams, J. Contant, Sarah Reichart, W. H. Halmer, and H. C. Williams, all with coal, for New York.

Betsy Baker, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 5. — The Fawn, with corn, and Billy Squires, with coal, for New York, left last evening.

5 regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 5.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

R. M. Forsman and Nellie and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

P. B. Merrill, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Kishacoquillas, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Rufus Wiley, with flint, for Trenton.

Hero, with coal, for Chesapeake.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 4. — The barkentine White Cloud, from Philadelphia for Salem, went on the Breakwater last night, and is a total loss.

Two barks and a brig passed out this morning.

4 P. M.—The crew of the White Cloud are stripping her of rigging; hull and cargo a total loss.

Wind S. W.; very light. Thermometer, 60.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Idaho, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday. There has been some anxiety about her.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, from Charleston, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Allemania, Barends, for New York, sailed from Cuxhaven 20th ult.

Steamer Tripoli, Sowerby, for Boston and New York, sailed from Liverpool 20th and Queenstown 21st ult.

Steamer Arizona, Maury, for Aspinwall, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Western Metropolis, Quick, for New York, at New Orleans 30th ult.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, for Havana and New Orleans via Key West, cleared at Baltimore 3d inst.

Steamer Fairbanks, Howes, for New York, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, hence, at New York 3d inst.

Steamer Panther, Mills, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Nor. bark De Geer, Tellefsen, hence, at Falmouth 1 th ult., and sailed 22d for Dunkirk.

Nor. bark Hanna, Erikssen, hence, at Stockholm 12th ult.

Bark Fanny, Turner, hence, at Naples 16th ult.

Barks Maria Adelaide, Keelelholdt, and Laura Maria, Albrecht, for Philadelphia, were in the river, Liverpool, 21st ult.

Brig Minnie Traub, True, hence, at Portland 3d instant.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 29th ult.

Schr C. S. Watson, reported ashore in Long Island Sound, is supposed to be the C. S. Watson, Adams, which cleared at Philadelphia Oct. 24 for Pawtucket, with a cargo of coal.

Schr Governor Burton, Ludlam, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 2d inst. for Hoboken.

Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.

Schr Traveller, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 3d inst.

Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Gardiner 27th ult.

Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 2d inst.

Schrs Richard Peterson, English; Caroline Young, Young; and Lottie, Taylor, from Boston for Philadelphia; William F. Phelps, Cranmer, from Salem for do., at Holmes' Hole 2d inst. Returned, schr S. & M. D. Scull.

Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst. Sailed, schrs W. R. Glenn, Robert J. Mercer, Caroline Young, and others.

Schr Adolph Heegal, Geffard, at Pensacola 2d inst. from Cienfuegos.

Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, sailed from Charleston 3d inst. for Jacksonville.

Schr Emma Fox, hence for Norwich, at New London 2d inst.

Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 2d inst.

Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Salem 2d inst.

Schr Active, Coombs, hence, at Marblehead 1st instant.

Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Daly, at New Haven 2d inst., with coal.

Schr Billow, Eldridge, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 2d inst.

Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.

Schrs L. T. Knight, Sherman; William H. Tiers, Gifford; Frederick Fish, Davis; A. Tirrell, Higgins; A. C. Paige, Haley; Franconia, Leavitt; Cameo, Dennison; Campbell, Smith; E. T. L. Cordery, Smith, from Philadelphia; and Hickman, Small, fm Woodbridge, N. J., at Boston 3d inst.

Schrs Jas. Tilton, Miller; Hannah C. Hand, Hand; David Streaker, Metcalf; Mary Reinhart, Hand; and Hattie Paige, Hill, from Boston; Alabama, Vangilder, from East Greenwich; H. W. Slaight, Slaight, from Providence; C. & E. Brooks, Brooks, from Greenport; William Marcy, Brown, fm New Haven, all for Philadelphia; and Ida L, Bearse, from Boston for Baltimore, passed Hell Gate 3d inst.

Schrs New Zealand, Low, hence for Portsmouth; Gale, Shropshire, from Trenton for Providence; and Surf, Abbott; Foam, Howard; and Cloud, Seaman, from Trenton for Hartford, passed Hell Gate 3d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Tonawanda, Captain Barrett, cleared yesterday for Savannah:—John W. Doyle; F. Cookson; Miss Mary Baynon; Charles Hoffman; Miss H. Hanft; William Sigel; Samuel Hunter and wife; Stephen Brewster; Jessie Brewster; William Fogg; Joseph D. Brewster; Mrs. W. H. Crosby; Joseph Pennock; Abram L. Pennock; A. H. Shaw; B. L. Kent and wife; Mrs. Sarah Pennock.

Steamer Scotia, at New York from Liverpool, brought 247 passengers.

Steamer Isaac Bell, at New York, reports:—Chincoteague bearing N. by W., distant 14 miles, passed a sunken schooner, the topsails of which were loose at the masthead, and apparently had not been long sunk. She lies in a very dangerous position for passing vessels.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ENGLAND—BRISTOL CHANNEL.—*Extension of Red Shade in Flatholm Lighthouse.*—Information has been received that, in order to facilitate the navigation to and from Penarth Roads the red shade exhibited from Flatholm Lighthouse, and cutting West Cardiff buoy, will be extended to the westward, so as to cut the Ranie Spit buoy, on a bearing of N. by W. ½ W. from said lighthouse.

The alteration will be effected on or about the 1st of December next.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1870.

The buoy on the north end of Blackwell's Island has been missing for some time past. If not soon replaced serious accidents are liable to occur to the steamers and sailing craft passing to and fro from the Sound.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME four-story House, 2031 Walnut street. Apply P. O. Box 1623. 11 1 5t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRAB APPLE CIDER.

A FEW BARRELS OF THE GENUINE ARTICLE FOR SALE AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON
IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.
WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,
PURE SPICES, ETC.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER,
Made expressly for our sales.
The first invoice of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
1 1 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

OOLONG TEA IN BASKETS, VIA "OVERLAND ROUTE," just received at Agency, No. 109 CHESNUT Street. 11 2 6t

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 162 BROADWAY, New York,
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.
This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1434 North Twelfth street, between Jefferson and Master streets. On Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twelfth street, above Master street, Twentieth ward, No. 1434; containing in front on Twelfth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. House has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room (with Baltimore heater), and kitchen on first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, bath and store-rooms on the second floor, and 4 chambers on the third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF George M. Dallas, Esq., Trustee of the Assigned Estate of William C. Patterson.—Warehouse site, large and desirable Lot N. E. corner of Front and Lombard streets, 213 feet front, 130 feet deep, three fronts. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Front and Lombard streets, containing in front on Front street 213 feet 1½ inches, on Lombard street 130 feet, and on Penn street 213 feet—three fronts. The above is very valuable for store or warehouses, manufactories, mill, machine shop, sugar house, or any building requiring a large lot. On this lot the Penn Warehouses lately stood. The bricks, etc., are included in the sale. For further particulars, inquire of George M. Dallas, Esq., No. 222 South Fourth street. Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, with side yard, No. 509 Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Vine street, west of Fifth street, No. 509; the lot containing in front on Vine street 25½ feet, and extending in depth 94 feet. The house is well built and in excellent repair; press-brick front; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Immediate possession. Terms—One-third may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 22 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two Story Brick Stable and Coach House, No. 254 Juniper street, between Locust and Spruce streets. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick stable and coach house and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Juniper street, between Locust and Spruce streets, No. 254; containing in front on Juniper street 36 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth 50 feet. The stable and coach house are very commodious, and might readily be adapted for a club stable. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, half cash. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of James McAnall, deceased. Proceeding in partition. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of James McAnall, deceased, viz.:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, valuable property, twelve brick and frame dwellings and large lot, N. W. corner of Spruce and Aspen streets, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, 83 feet front. For particulars see plan.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 29N5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Extra valuable Real Estate—Valuable manufacturing establishment, known as the Union Car Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, stone and brick buildings, stationary engine, machinery, large lot; river Schuylkill, Twenty-seventh ward, 645 feet front on the river Schuylkill. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange. Full particulars at the office of Thomas A. Gummey, Esq., No. 711 Walnut street, or Charles E. Lex, Esq., No. 51 N. Sixth street. See plan at the auction rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
10 20 & s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

723 CARPETINGS. 723
PEABODY & WESTON.
Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.
We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.
PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 18 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $5·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 22 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL CONCERT
To be given in the Foyer by the
MISSES GOTTSCHALK,
Sisters of the late
LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1870.
On which occasion they will be assisted by
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN, Pianist;
Mr. GEORGE A. CONLY, Basso,
Pupil of Prof. Ettore Barili.
Mr. I. B. POZNANSKI, Violinist;
And SENTZ' PARLOR ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, One Dollar, to be had at North's Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the door on evening of Concert. 11 4 2t*

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
LUTZ & KLEIN,
(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, lately received a large invoice of
FRENCH FURNITURE,
Manufactured by the best houses n Paris, which we offer to sell at Paris panic prices. 10 7 2m

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.
Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid
Furniture and Upholstery,
EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.
Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 ws13trp

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up
LACE GOODS.
French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan
For Evening Dresses.
Infants' Outfits
10 20 thstu2mrp On hand and made up to order.

NEW STORE.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street.
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,
Tools, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK, October 19, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public is respectfully informed that MARIE SEEBACH, the great Tragedienne, will give in Philadelphia a short season of Grand Dramatic Representations, assisted by her new and excellent company of dramatic artistes,
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
The programme will be changed every night, and selected from the most successful plays of Mme. Seebach's extensive repertoire.
The opening night will be
MONDAY, Nov. 7,
With Schiller's celebrated tragedy,
MARY STUART.
Seebach......Mary Stuart | Veneta.........Elizabeth
TUESDAY, Nov. 8, Birch Pfeiffer's
JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD.
Seebach.......Jane Eyre | Veneta......Sarah Reed
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, Scribe's
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Seebach........Adrienne | Veneta.....The Princess
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, Schiller's
LOVE AND INTRIGUE (Kabale and Liebe).
Seebach........Louisa | Veneta.....Lady Milford
FRIDAY, Nov. 11, Goethe's sublime creation,
FAUST.
Seebach in her world-renowned role as Marguerite
SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
SCALE OF PRICES.
General admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
SALE OF SEATS commences TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at the Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK
In ENGLISH TRAGEDY,
Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
MLLE. JANAUSCHEK
AS
LADY MACBETH,
Supported by a talented Company of Dramatic Artists from the New York Academy of Music.
SATURDAY—MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
MLLE. JANAUSCHEK
As THE DEBUTANTE, in
"COME HERE."
To conclude with the Comic Drama of the
"BACHELOR OF ARTS,
With Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON and the New York Company.
Admission to Matinee, $1. Boxes, $10.
PRICES.
Orchestra Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1·25; Orchestra Circle, 75 cents; Secured Seats in Orchestra Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $10. 11 4 2t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATIONS, comprising
Messrs. WM. CASTLE, B. BOWLER, ALBERTO LAURENCE, S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRY DRAYTON, E. SEGUIN, ARTHUR HOWELL, JOHN CHATTERSON, Mrs. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mrs. ANNIE BOWLER, Miss FANNIE GOODWIN.
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Will commence a brief season November 14.
Full particulars published in next Sunday's papers.
Excellent inducements will be offered season subscribers. 10 31 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 5,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as
YOUNG GOSLING,
In a new farcical comedy, in 3 acts, by John D. Stockton and the late William Brough, entitled
FOX AND GOOSE.
After which the comic drama, in 2 acts, from the works of Charles Dickens, called
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
To conclude with Douglass Jerrold's drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
GREAT TRIPLE BILL FOR SATURDAY.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 5,
A MORNING CALL,
By Mrs. John Drew and company, followed by Craig's burlesque,
DON JUAN,
And the nautical drama of
THE PILOT.
On Monday, with great cast, LEAP YEAR.
In preparation—"EDWIN DROOD."

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THIS EVENING, positively last night of the season.
BENEFIT OF C. E. ROLLINS,
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Tom Badger..............................C. E. Rollins
BOB, THE BOOTBLACK,
with song, Little Nellie.
On this occasion the ATHLETIC CORNET BAND will appear.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
NOT MASSACRED AS REPORTED.
HITHER WE COME: SAFELY HOME AGAIN.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
MONDAY, November 7, and continue
EVERY EVENING THE SEASON.
Return of the world's favorites.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
MAMMOTH GIGANTIC MINSTRELS,
From their GRAND CALIFORNIA TOUR.
Crowned with new laurels and great success, introducing an extra original programme
FOR THE OPENING WEEK,
BY OUR FOURTEEN BIG GUNS.
First time new descriptive Finale, entitled
FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN,
embracing our entire Summer Tour. 11 5 7t
25 cent Matinee, Saturday Afternoon 2½ o'clock.
C. H. Duprez, Manager. C. H. Keeshin, Agent.

FRANK DREW,
The famous Irish Comedian, Vocalist, and Burlesque Representative, will make
HIS FIRST REAPPEARANCE
in this city after
FOUR YEARS' ABSENCE
in England, France, Germany, California, and Australia,
ON MONDAY NEXT, November 7,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, POSITIVELY.
Particulars on Sunday. 11 3 3t

CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS.
SECOND WEEK OF
ADAM FOREPAUGH'S
GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON AT 1 O'CLOCK.
GRAND EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
One Price of Admission to both Shows. Fifty cents for Adults; 25 cts. for Children under 10 years.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SHOW EVER SEEN IN PHILADELPHIA.
Liberal deductions made to Schools and Public Institutions. A. FOREPAUGH,
10 31 6t Proprietor and Manager.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
Of the Matchless Combination.
ANOTHER SENSATION,
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,
MR. G. W. JESTER,
THE MAN WITH THE TALKING HAND.
Ballet Troupe and Minstrels.
Butler and Wesley in Comic Pantomime.
New Negro Acts, Local Sketches, Etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Star Troupe of the World,
Every Evening in their Ethiopian Soirees.
Box office open daily from 10 to 1 o'clock. After 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 N. Eighth street. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
PUBLIC REHEARSALS,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock,
Commencing November 5th, 1870.
Tickets, 50 cents. Package of four for $1. To be had at North's Store, 1024 Chesnut street. 10 29 7t

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and show-rooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

WANTED—REPUBLICAN STATESMANSHIP.

THE removal of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet marks a new departure for the administration of President Grant. General Cox was called to the portfolio of the Interior Department less than two years ago, because he was not a politician and was known to share the President's purpose to ignore the counsels and wishes of that very large class of the American people. Now he is bowed out of the Cabinet with severe politeness because he refused to countenance iniquities that professional politicians have learned to look upon as virtues. Cox retires, and Cameron and Chandler have stamped their impress upon the political policy of the administration.

It is proclaimed by those who worship power that this new departure indicates a wholesome deference on the part of the President to the political interests of the Republican party. Whatever may have been the motive, the result has but deepened and widened the apprehensions of the better class of the people who desire to be in cordial sympathy with the administration. The complaint of the sincere, non-office-hunting Republicans was not that the President ignored Republican politics, *but because he has steadily and obstinately ignored Republican statesmanship.* When in the outset of his administration he studied to discard the representative statesmen of his party, he committed a fatal mistake—a blunder that was worse than a crime; and he has floundered in his political policy ever since, until in despair he seizes upon the ever-ready and supple political tricksters whose self-respect never interrupts their fawning court to power. The most lenient view that can be taken of the President's position is that having got himself into a hopelest muddle, he is unable to see any way of getting out of it except by the assistance of tricksters whom every man in the nation knows to be utterly unworthy of confidence.

But one of the original Cabinet remains, and his tenure seems to be uncertain; and the entire Cabinet is liable to reorganization any day. The President fashioned it at first to suit his personal tastes, regardless of popular opinion. One by one the mistakes, obvious to sensible men, became annoying to the President, and he seemed ready to cast the blame anywhere but just where it belonged. He appointed men without intellectual fitness or national reputation, and has discarded them in turn because they proved to possess just the qualities he selected them for. They were failures, of course—they could not be otherwise, for they were disqualified for anything else in positions demanding the highest measure of ability and sagacity. If, when his Cabinet commenced to topple about him, the President had realized the palpable truth that a great nation requires great statesmanship in the successful administration of the Government, the Republican party would not to-day be mourning the loss of Connecticut, Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee, Oregon, and California, and waiting for Missouri, New York, Georgia, and several other States to be added to the Democratic pyramid of 1870.

The world-wide distinction between the mere politician and the statesman seems to be unknown in administration circles, and while it remains unknown or unappreciated, political disasters will thicken upon the Republican party. But few politicians are statesmen—they are as distinct as the mousing owl from the soaring eagle—but all statesmen are politicians. We have great scholars, and great orators, and great philosophers, but the great statesman can be so only from his intimate knowledge of the people and his earnest sympathy with the pulsations of the popular heart. One such man in the administration of President Grant would soon demonstrate that his great want is complete relief alike from the fossils and nobodies, and from the political pretenders who have gathered around him. It is disgraceful to the Republican party that the Camerons and the Chandlers are announced from week to week as the political confidants of the administration. What they advise there are none to gainsay, for the Cabinet and the President are alike unacquainted with the political necessities of the country. With a Cabinet of statesmen, political charlatans would be spared the opportunity of flinging contempt upon the Republican party by being proclaimed as its chief managers.

It is folly to attempt to disguise the political situation. The Republican party cannot survive the supremacy of mingled imbecility and chicanery in its highest political counsels. The admonitions have been so plain and so decisive that the wayfarer must comprehend them, and unless an era of statesmanship can be inaugurated, we must look for continued Republican discomfiture until 1872 consigns the Republican organization to history.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

DESPITE the tremendous exertions made to secure a fair election in New York city, the Democrats appear to be confident of their ability to carry the State by a large majority. The Republican nominee for Governor, Woodford, is not the strongest candidate that could have been chosen, while the Democratic nominee, Hoffman, is the most available man that his party could have put in the field. The most damaging personal charge made against him is that he is under the influence of Tweed and Fisk, but as the main specification by which this charge is supported consists of his approval of a railroad bill prolonging the power of the directors of the Erie Road, it is tolerably well answered by the counter allegation that the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor voted for the obnoxious measure. The Republican nominations are thus doubly unfortunate, and the result next week can scarcely be considered a fair test of public sentiment in the Empire State. If Hoffman is triumphant, however, his party will be so badly damaged by the tactics now adopted by the Republicans, that the hour for redeeming New York is near at hand. If one more effort like that now being made is strengthened by popular nominations, the downfall of Tammany rule is inevitable. The rascalities of the Democratic leaders are so plainly exposed, and the disastrous effects of their dominance are so clearly depicted, that it is impossible for an intelligent people to tolerate them much longer. Besides, more determined efforts are being made now than at any former period to prevent Democratic frauds in the city of New York. It is estimated that her overwhelming majorities are usually swelled by fraudulent votes or false counting to the extent of 30,000, and the Republicans are undertaking with wonderful earnestness, and with the best assistance that the national courts and the national army can give, to redress this gigantic wrong. It is idle to hope that they will be fully successful, but they will gain such insight into the mysteries of Democratic manipulation that the boldest braves of Tammany will find it extremely difficult hereafter to vote more than once.

WE REGRET that some of our contemporaries who distinguished themselves for their opposition to the Penn Square site for the public buildings are apparently not satisfied with the overwhelming popular verdict on the subject, and now vent their disappointment in unjustly finding fault with the movements of the commissioners. The commission appointed by the Legislature to superintend the erection of the public buildings is composed of some of the best men in Philadelphia, and our citizens may rest assured that they will do nothing whatever but that which is right and proper. The assertion that has been made with regard to the erection of the public buildings being a big job, out of which contractors will make a great deal of money, is scarcely worthy of serious consideration. The architect, the builder, and all others who who will be employed to work upon this great municipal enterprise expect to make money by it, as a matter of course, or they will not undertake it. It is the duty of the commissioners to see that the work is done in a proper manner and that the contractors fulfil their bargains to the letter, and we believe that they will do so. The contractors, for their part, have a right to legitimate profits, and if they grow rich out of the job no one will have a right to complain, provided the work is done properly and its cost is kept within reasonable limits. The opposition that is now being manifested to the Penn Square site is not creditable to those who are making it, especially as there is not the slightest probability that the choice made by the people of Philadelphia a few weeks ago will ever be set aside under any pretext.

NOTICES.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—
Newly fitted up, on first floor.
Convenient for Ladies.
LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
Call and examine.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, NO. 518 MARKET STREET.

CLARK'S CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE.—This celebrated Hot-air Furnace has been thoroughly tested during the past four years, and has given universal satisfaction. It is the most powerful heater in use. It will do more work for the same amount of fuel than any other furnace that has ever been introduced to the public. In construction it is simple, and made throughout of the very best material, and fitted with great care. It is self-cleaning, and will burn the entire season without rekindling. Very little care and attention are required to keep it in operation.

These celebrated furnaces are supplied with the patent evaporating chamber, by the aid of which all the impurities of the air are destroyed, and a fine volume of pure, moist hot air is passed into the rooms above. There are seven different sizes, so that they may be adapted to houses of any size and capacity.

All are invited to call and examine these celebrated *Gold Medal Salamander Hot-air Furnaces,* at the warerooms of the manufacturer, JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

GOLD MEDAL RANGE—IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND BUILDERS.—What the community have long wanted is a good Cooking Range, suitable for summer as well as winter. Mr. J. S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, has, after many years of practical experimenting, perfected such a Range. It has two cylinders—one for summer and the other for winter—which can easily be adjusted, and give but little heat in the kitchen in summer, whilst in winter it will heat three rooms comfortably. It bakes, boils, roasts, and heats the water, all at the same time. It is a perfectly air-tight gas consumer, and requires but half the amount of coal of any other range in use. It keeps fire for a greater length of time, and is a perfect model in every respect. Everybody should see this Range at the warerooms of the patentee, J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street, as all who are about to purchase will be convinced of its superior advantages.

CLARK'S IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER is now the acknowledged champion heater of the country, and the only hot-air fire-place heater in the market; it is entirely free from dust and gas, and for economy of fuel stands unrivalled. It has been handsomely improved, having a polished foot-rail and hearth, and made of the best material; it will heat a large room in which it is placed, and three upper rooms comfortably, in the coldest weather, requiring very little coal, and only once in twenty-four hours.

Well-conceived but badly-executed imitations of this splendid heater flood the market, and it is necessary to examine well before purchasing. Do not make a mistake, but call and see the original Baseburner at the manufacturer's warerooms. All work guaranteed. They are sold wholesale and retail by
JOHN S. CLARK, Sole Agent,
No. 1008 Market street.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a Cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but, on the contrary, taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

WEDDING PRESENTS
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms,
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsš PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Don't Let the Boy Shiver!

Little Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Small Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Thin Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Stout Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Lean Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Fat Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Short Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Tall Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Active Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Studious Boys!	Fall Clothes!
First-rate Boys!	Fall Clothes!

and

All the Boys in town, of every age, size and description, are invited to come and be comfortable.

DON'T SHIVER any longer in clothes that are too thin for the season. It is the poorest economy in the world.

THE BEST ECONOMY is to come to the GREAT BROWN HALL early in the season and buy the clothes you want.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $5 TO $6.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $6 TO $6.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $8 TO $10.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $9 TO $11.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $11 TO $13.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $13 TO $15.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

COMPARISON INVITED.
OUR CHEVIOT SUITS
ARE
MORE DURABLE,
MORE STYLISH,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE,
BETTER TRIMMED,
BETTER EVERY WAY,
MORE DURABLE,
MORE STYLISH,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE,
BETTER TRIMMED,
BETTER EVERY WAY,
MORE DURABLE,
MORE STYLISH,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE,
BETTER TRIMMED,
BETTER EVERY WAY,
AND GUARANTEED TO GIVE MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER THAN ALL THE LOW-PRICED SUITS AT ALL THE HALLS IN THE CITY.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
9 17 stuth3m] PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ALMERIA GRAPES
In Beautiful Clusters,
35 CENTS PER LB. OR 3 LBS. FOR $1·00.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street.
White and Decorated
Dinner, Tea,
Dessert and Toilet Sets,
FRENCH, BOHEMIAN, AND VIENNA
FANCY GOODS,
HOLIDAY and BRIDAL
PRESENTS,
All Grades, All Prices.
11 5 stf

COPYING PRESSES, $8·00.
Copying Books, 300 pages........$1·50
Do. do. 1000 do. ....2·5
COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
Stationer, Engraver, Envelope, and Blank Book Manufacturer, Steam-Power Printer,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

PONSON'S
GOLD EDGE LYONS VELVET.
BLACK SILKS!
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

400 ARCH STREET. 400
EYRE & LANDELL
Find by Adhering to Good Goods Command the Best Custom.

GOOD SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
LYONS VELVETS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
PAISLEY SHAWLS.
OPERA SHAWLS.
WELSH FLANNELS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
FELT CRUMB CLOTHS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
CASSIMERES AND TWEEDS FOR BOYS,

1870 Declaration of Independence 1870
In Dry Goods.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary to advertise liberally to sell Dry Goods, we hold these TRUTHS to be self-evident, that the DRY GOODS business, to be done successfully, must be done on principle. We, therefore, have adhered for over thirty years to the following principles:—

TO
DEAL
IN PERFECT
GOODS ONLY.
ALL REPRE-
SENTATIONS
FOUNDED ON
FACT TO SELL
AS LOW AS WE
CAN AFFORD TO
FOR CASH, TO KEEP
THE MOST DESIRA-
BLE STOCK IN TOWN.
TO FOLLOW GOLD IN
FOREIGN GOODS. TO OF-
FER NEW THINGS EVERY
MORNING. TO KEEP NOT ONLY
FANCY, BUT STAPLE GOODS.

MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WHOLESALE AT PRICES GIVING THEM A MARGIN TO SELL AT OUR PRICES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
Southwest Corner FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Special Announcement.
WILL OPEN THIS DAY FROM
AUCTION SALE OF REAL LACES,
HELD IN NEW YORK ON TUESDAY,
The Stock of an Importer Declining Business.

Magnificent real Pointe Applique Flounce, $300, cost $610, gold.
Also, elegant real Pointe and Pointe Applique Collars, new.
Also, elegant real Pointe and Pointe Hdkfs.
Also, elegant real Pointe and Pointe Barbes.
Also, real Val. Hdkfs. and Collars.
Also, made-up Laces, real and imitation.
We would call special attention to our stock of Laces, being new and desirable, and far below regular prices.
Also, Lyons Cloaking Velvets, 28 and 32-inch.
Also, elegant Black Silks.
Also, Kid Gloves. Jouvin Glove.
Also, Evening Kid Gloves, elegant shades.
Also, fine French Cloth Glove for ladies, children, and gents.
Also, 200 pairs Zephyr Slipper Patterns, 75c. to $2·50.
Also, job lot of Zephyr Chair and Sofa Cushions.
Also, handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains, White Velvet Cords.

DRESS GOODS GREATLY REDUCED TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves,
Reduced to near old prices.
Jouvin Best Kid Gloves, our own importation, $1·90.
Jouvin Best Kid Glove, stitched, $2. [11 5 3t
100 dozen Men's French Castor Gloves, $1·25.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.

Cloths,	Overcoatings,
Doeskins,	Fancy Coatings,
Cassimeres,	Velveteens,
Vestings,	Corduroys.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,
10 1 stuth3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

JUST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED
WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES,
Of new and handsome design.
DREKA,
Card Engraver and Stationer,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths13p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.
EXAMINE
GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
Before Purchasing.
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a large invoice of
French Silk and Wool Poplins,
In all Shades,
TO BE SOLD AT 75 CENTS AND $1·00 PER YARD.
These goods were bought for CASH at LESS than "GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION," and at the above prices are the CHEAPEST and most elegant Fabrics offered this season. 9 24 stuth4p3m

PIANOS.

NAPOLEONIC DEFEAT.
DECKER BROTHERS'
Grand and Square Pianos
Were awarded the first premium over those of Steinway, Chickering, and others, at the Northern Ohio Fair.
For sale only by
WM. BLASIUS,
No. 1008 Chesnut Street.
The following statement of the Committee for awarding the premiums on Musical Instruments speaks for itself:—
We, the undersigned, state that there was nothing mentioned by the officers of the Northern Ohio Fair Association to us (the Committee on Musical Instruments), or stated on the book of entry, No. 53, that any one of the Pianos on exhibition at the Fair was withdrawn from competition for premiums. Therefore, we examined ALL instruments on exhibition, and awarded the first premium and diploma to the DECKER BROS.' Grand and Square Piano.
JOHN UNDERNER, W. H. LAWRENCE, ALLEN SMITH, JR., } Committee.
11 5rp

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS
FOR
FALL AND WINTER
FOR SALE AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES
BY
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT St.,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Black Gros Grain Silks,
Black Poplin Biarritz,
Black Irish Poplins,
Black Silk and Wool Poplins,
Black All-wool Poplins,
Black Ottoman Poplins,
Black Velour Royals,
Black Drap Imperials,
Black Empress Cloths,
Black Armure Royals,
Black English Bombazines,
Black All-wool Cashmeres,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Black French Merinoes,
Black Henrietta Cloths,
Black Batistes,
Black Tamise
Black Mousselines,
Black Satin Imperial Merinoes,
Black Satin de Chines,
Black Cretonnes,
Black Drap d'Almas,
Black Drap de Paris,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs or Glossy Alpacas.
Black Mohair Tamises,
Black Mohair Brilliantes,
Black Batiste Alpacas,
Black English Henriettas,
Black Australian Crapes,
Black Baratheas,
Black Janus Cloths,
Black Poplin Alpacas.
ALSO,
English Crapes and Veils,
Thibet Long and Square Shawls,
Jouvin & Co.'s Kid Gloves
With a Full Stock of
Second Mourning Dress [illegible]s
Wholesale and Retail.
10 3 thstu3trp

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, AND LUMBAGO,
Positively and speedily cured by
MOORE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
Warranted purely Vegetable!
No. 180 GERMANTOWN Avenue,
11 5 smwst* Corner of Thompson street.

THE STEAM PETROLEUM GAS GENERATOR.

Some months since the press of this city gave extended mention of Messrs. Whipple & Dickerson's process for the generation of gas from petroleum by means of superheated steam, and its application to the production of heat and light. This invention has now taken such practical shape that the Keystone Liquid Fuel Company, of No. 319 Walnut street, have organized with a capital of half a million dollars, and are now engaged in the manufacture of machines under this patent, and in the sale of rights and royalties for the State of Pennsylvania. Their card will be found in our advertising columns. The practical operation of this process seems to be entirely successful. The owners and inventors have issued a very handsome prospectus, in which we find the following strong letter from Messrs. Barrows, Savery & Co., hollow-ware manufacturers, at Front and Reed streets, in this city:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 17, 1870.—Messrs. Whipple & Dickerson—Gentlemen:—We take pleasure in saying that we have had in operation at our foundry, at the corner of Front and Reed streets, in this city, for nearly six months, one of your "Liquid Fuel Machines," developing a principle and process for the conversion of Crude Petroleum into gas, and using the same as fuel for generating steam.

The results, thus far, are of the most satisfactory character. Our entire machinery, consisting of a cylinder boiler of sixty-horse power, three engines, and all the connections therewith, has, during that time, been operated by your machine daily, except Sunday and some few days when the works were stopped, without any trouble or difficulty, and with many advantages over coal. When burning coal we have been able to carry an average of only thirty-five pounds steam pressure on our boiler, but with the gas furnished by your machine we carry a uniform pressure of sixty pounds with ease, and more if required, as a constant surplus of steam is indicated at the safety-valve. The very great advantage of this result is that we find the power of our machinery fully double that which can be attained with coal under the same boiler, and under like conditions. Our power of production is therefore increased in a most gratifying degree, and we believe that in this respect lies one of your most profitable achievements.

Many minor, but nevertheless valuable, features are the result of this fact, which practical men will especially appreciate. For instance, we are enabled to run off our blast in much less time than is required when using coal. We can keep our boiler full of water—a feature of both safety and efficiency—because the power is sufficient to keep the pump constantly working, and we find that a fire for eight hours produces heat enough to generate steam for ten hours, so that the fire and fuel supply is entirely shut off one hour before noon, and one hour before stopping at night, each day. It requires only about half an hour with us to raise steam sufficient to start the engines.

We regard the machine as entirely safe, remarkably easy of control, not liable to get out of order, and sure in its operations. It is difficult to conceive of more perfect or beautiful combustion, while smoke, ashes, and cinders are entirely done away with. It produces a much more regular and uniform heat than can be produced by burning coal.

We herewith give you the items of machinery which we are now running at our works:—Our boiler is sixty inches in diameter, and twenty-eight feet long, with return flue twelve inches in diameter, and is called by boiler makers sixty-horse power. We drive with it three engines. The largest has attached to it three heavy grindstones, sixty inches in diameter and twelve inches broad on the face, for grinding sad-irons; and two small grindstones for finishing castings and grinding tools; two shafts running four emery wheels; nine mills for cleaning castings; four mills for grinding enamel (which require a large power to run them); two stamps; one rotary shears; one lathe; one fan for making covers; one bolt-cutting machine, and one of McKenzie's blowers, making blast for two McKenzie cupolas, one melting five, and the other three tons of iron per hour. The second engine drives eight round and two oval lathes, for turning hollow-ware, one fan, and one grindstone. The third engine drives two small lathes, and one grindstone for pattern shop. Besides, with the same boiler, we heat by steam in winter the grinding and polishing shops, the cleaning shop, pattern shop, and office.

During the past month we have run our works to their full capacity, making *a clear saving of twenty-five per cent. over coal* to make the same steam, and we fully believe that had we the machinery to utilize the steam which this fire produces, it would show a net saving over coal, with us, *of at least fifty per cent.* We have carried sixty pounds of steam, blowing off at the safety-valve nearly all the time, and running all of the machinery, not being obliged to throw off any of it, while with coal we could not have carried more than thirty to thirty-five pounds, and would have been obliged to throw off quite a large portion of the machinery, during the running of the blast; but *now*, we cannot tax the boiler so as to reduce the pressure below sixty pounds. We also keep three full gauges of water on the boiler, and keep the pump running all or nearly all the time, which makes the boiler much safer. With coal fire we could not run the pump with the blast on, and we often run the water below the lower gauge, making it very difficult to keep up steam.

We give you a few of the advantages over coal which we have discovered in using your machine for nearly six months:—

First. There is no drawing of fires, which makes the danger to our premises from fire much less.

Second. The power is increased fully double, with the same boiler, without a corresponding increase in cost.

Third. The labor of firing, cleaning fires, and removing cinders is saved, and there is no dust about the boiler.

Fourth. We are able to quit at night with a full head of water and steam, and have no losses by slack iron (from the want of blast), which often occurs with coal.

Fifth. There will be no fear of fire in case of boiler explosion, as there are no coals to be thrown around the premises.

Sixth. Entire absence of smoke.

We have been in the foundry business, principally hollow-ware, in this city, for the past thirty years, and we are confident, therefore, that the practical advantages of your process and machine are all that are claimed. We cordially recommend it to those who wish for an efficient and economical motive power, and have no hesitation in saying that we believe it to be one of the greatest and most beneficial inventions of the age.

Very respectfully yours,
BARROWS, SAVERY & CO.

MARRIED.

HARD—BROWN.—In New York on Thursday, Nov. 3d, 1870, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., ANSON W. HARD to SARAH E., daughter of James M. Brown.

DIED.

BUCKLEY.—On the morning of the 5th inst., ARNOLD BUCKLEY.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

CHAMBERS.—On the 4th instant, ELLEN, relict of the late John C. Chambers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Ayres, S. W. corner of Seventh and Green streets, on Monday morning, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock. *

HALL.—On the 2d instant, SARAH HALL, wife of Edward A. Hall and daughter of the late Joseph and Ann Davis, aged 34 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, N. W. corner of Front and Lombard streets, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LEE.—On the evening of Friday, the 4th inst., at the residence of her brother, Dr. Benjamin Lee, No. 1503 Spruce street, JULIA TRUMBULL, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Alfred and Julia W. Lee, of Wilmington, Delaware, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral service in St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. **

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, large size. Address J. PERKINS, Nursery and Fruit Farm, Moorestown, N. J. Circulars gratis. 1t*

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

The Great Diuretic.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated Physician for more than

Two Hundred Years.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia, nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Urinary Organs, existing in both sexes. These diseases were justly attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver, or any other vital organs of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these important organs, the healthy and harmonious action of the nervous system and Liver, and consequently the happiness of the entire human family, depend. That Buchu should act upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made, as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicious Leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and from the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION BEING ACKNOWLEDGED, I now ship even to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

IN FACT, THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults and children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful, taken occasionally, did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle; but they had been years in doing so.

What I would have understood is, that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food; but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days.

This truth is so self-evident that it would seem unnecessary to repeat it, were it not for the fact that thousands of persons who are intelligent in all other matters seem to think, unreasonably, that a curative agent must exhibit its specific effects immediately, when the fact is that time is often an important element in the progress of a safe and thorough cure, even when the medicine is working the best results. These same persons would expend

HUNDREDS, YES, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND DISSIPATION,

And think less of it than they would of

Fifty Dollars in Medicine

To rebuild a Broken-down and Worn-out Constitution.

I propose to give evidence that this Remedy is not a patent medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "publicity." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster he would be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what chapter or verse in Scripture to quote, "That may not heal others of their fellow-men of any disease."

Nor have we asked Pickwicks, affected prudes, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing. It has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtues and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "Quacks."

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, London.

See PROFESSOR DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia, and most of the Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell has been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition at our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,
ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 9, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.
Yours truly, THOMAS J. BENNETT.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

REFERS TO
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHARLES STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. Ely, Girard, Penn., druggist.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form of preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extract—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 110 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.
M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."
J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.
JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may alike be benefited, I am respectfully yours,
Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.
June 16, 1866.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 20, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases" it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

FROM MORGAN, FRAZEL & CO.

GLASGOW, Mo., Feb. 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, and I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles, and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu to be decidedly the best remedy for all and any diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.
Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

PERMANENT CURE OF A PATIENT WHO HAD SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS WITH DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is to certify that in the year 1869, one of our customers, a gentleman aged 50 years, who had been afflicted for fifteen years with disease of the kidneys, called on us for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and after having used eight bottles, stated to us that he considered himself permanently cured. He has no hesitation in stating that he received more benefit from the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU than from the treatment of various eminent physicians during the time above stated, and recommends the same to all who may be suffering from any disease originating from a disordered state of the kidneys.

Statements similar to the above have been received by us from various sources during the past four years. Yours, truly,
PEARCE & FRIENN, Marietta, Ohio.
[These are the leading druggists of Marietta.]

FROM THE PRINCIPAL PHYSICIAN OF THE SANITARY INFIRMARY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, La., April 29, 1870.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where disease of the urinary organs existed) HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.
Yours respectfully, JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:—I have now been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into a decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your Buchu by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one half-dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success. Very truly yours,
GEORGE M. MARSHALL,
Germantown, Pa., Feb. 12, 1869.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.
EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county Conn.

REFERS TO
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY—FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

Dear Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from diabetes. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the "Herald." I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefited by your world-renowned Buchu. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. The diabetes has entirely disappeared after using it three months. I would give $50 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease. Sincerely yours,
ANNA E. STOUGHTON,
No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of Nineteen Years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

At his Drug and Chemical Warehouses,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Only Depots.

PRICE:

Six Bottles for $6·50,

OR

$1·25 Per Bottle.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed 10 29 wstt

H. T. HELMBOLD.

THREE FACTS WORTH KNOWING

ABOUT THE

Closing Out Sale of Books, Chromos,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

AT THE OLD STAND,

No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

I.

IT IS A BONA FIDE CLOSING OUT.

The subscriber intending to retire from the RETAIL BUSINESS on JANUARY 1, 1871, has rented his store from that date, and the stock must be sold.

II.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.

It embraces BOOKS in almost every department of literature, and in every style of binding. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EDITIONS OF STANDARD WORKS; FINE ILLUSTRATED WORKS; JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS; CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS; GOLD PENS, Etc. Etc. Etc.

III.

WE ARE MAKING ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

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SHARES, PAR VALUE..............$100·00

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OFFICERS.
ROBERT CRANE, President.
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Address at once P. O. Box 2751. 11 5 2t4p

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1434 North Twelfth street, between Jefferson and Master streets. On Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twelfth street, above Master street, Twentieth ward, No. 1434; containing in front on Twelfth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. House has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining room, (with Baltimore heater), and kitchen on first floor, 2 chambers, sitting room, bath and store rooms on the second floor, and 4 chambers on the third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two-story brick Stable and Coach House, No. 254 Juniper street, between Locust and Spruce streets. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick stable and coach house and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Juniper street, between Locust and Spruce streets, No. 254; containing in front on Juniper street 36 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth 50 feet. The stable and coach house are very commodious, and might readily be adapted for a club stable. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—half cash. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, with side yard, 509 Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Vine street, west of Fifth street, No. 509; the lot containing in front on Vine street 25½ feet, and extending in depth 84 feet. The house is well built, and in excellent repair; press-brick front; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Immediate possession. Terms—One-third may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 411 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2560 Frankford road. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of the Frankford road, No. 2560, Twenty-third Ward; containing in front on Frankford road 31 feet 11 inches, by 194 feet 4⅜ inches deep to Emerald street. The improvements are a three-story brick house, containing 5 rooms; also a large frame building on Emerald street, suitable for weaver, butcher, or any manufacturing business. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $60 a year.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand, Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1916 N. Tenth street, above Berks street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Tenth street, 36 feet north of Berks street, No. 1916; containing in front on Tenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the grocery store, next door.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Building Lot, Seventeenth street, south of Oxford street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Seventeenth street, 126 feet south of Oxford street; containing in front on Seventeenth street 72 feet, and extending in depth 177 feet 10 inches to Bouvier street. It is situate in an improving neighborhood. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—One-third cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Lot, Moyer street, northeast of Otis street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground situate on the southeasterly side of Moyer street, 78 feet northeastwardly from Otis street, Eighteenth ward; containing in front on Moyer street 54 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Subject to 2 ground rents, one of $35·10, and the other $72·90, payable in coin.
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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

WELCOME, ADORED NAME!

In the centre of their inmost souls they wore
Thee,
Where rack and torment strived in vain to
reach Thee.
Little, alas! thought they
Who tore the fair breasts of thy friends,
Their fury but made way
For Thee, and served them in their glorious
ends.
What did their weapons, but with wider pores
Enlarge thy flaming-breasted lovers,
More freely to transpire
That impatient fire
The heart that hides Thee hardly covers?
What did their weapons but set wide the doors
For Thee? fair purple doors of love's devising;
The ruby windows which enriched the east
Of thy so oft-repeated rising.
Each wound of theirs was thy new morning,
And re-enthroned Thee in thy rosy nest,
With blush of thine own blood thy day adorning:
It was the wit of love o'erflowed the bounds
Of wrath, and made the way through all these
wounds.
Welcome, dear, All-adorned Name!
For there is no knee
That knows not Thee;
Or if there be such sons of shame,
Alas! what will they do,
When stubborn rocks shall bow,
And hills hang down their heav'n-saluting heads
To seek for humble beds
Of dust, where, in the bashful shades of night,
Next to their own low nothing they may lie;
And couch before the dazzling light of thy dread
Majesty.
They that by love's mild dictate now
Will not adore Thee,
Shall then, with just confusion, bow
And break before Thee.

—*Richard Crashaw* (1644.)

Jesus Wept!

Jesus wept over the woes of a *single city:* and do you think that he never wept over the woes of a *world?* He wept in public, where he would certainly restrain his feelings as much as possible; and do you think he never wept in secret? Could we lift the sacred veil of his solitary hours; of his seasons of retirement, while an obscure workman of Nazareth; of his forty days' fasting and prayer in the wilderness; of his vigils on the mountain tops and in the deserts—what prayers, what intercessions, what tears, what tender and heavenly sympathies with the sorrows and woes of humanity, would come to light! His affections were not limited to Judea; he did not love those merely who loved him. He wept at the grave of Lazarus, and over the distress of Martha and Mary; and why not over the great congregation of the dead of more than a hundred and thirty generations past, and over all the broken hearts of widows and starving orphans from the beginning of the world? Why not over the distress of all the sick, the delirium of the deranged, the agonies of the dying? Do you now see why he went about with restless assiduity to console, to comfort, to bind up broken hearts, raising the dead, curing and cleansing and restoring men to the enjoyment of health, sight, hearing, and reason? How could he do otherwise, with a heart like his? He would have done so, though no man had believed in him on that account, or returned to him a grateful word or look.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions was held lately. According to the annual report, 192 home missionaries have been employed during the year. The receipts have been $134,985, of which only $711 remain on hand to meet $28,928 of liabilities.

—The congregation of St. Bartholomew's, New York, have concluded to move up town, and have purchased the Christ church edifice, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

—The Rev. Cortland Whitehead has accepted the charge of the church of the Nativity, at Bethlehem, Pa.

—The Bishop of Calcutta recently visited Burmah, and the Indian papers describe the difficulties which prevented a proposed interview between the Bishop and the King of Burmah. His majesty insisted on the Bishop squatting cross-legged before him, a small carpet being the only concession he would make. The Bishop asked to be allowed to stand, but the King was firm; he could not be allowed to stand before him or to occupy a seat not lower than his. His Majesty invariably inclined on a very low couch on these occasions. The Bishop was likewise firm; he declined to suffer the indignity of sitting cross-legged on a bit of carpet; and as the chief Buddhist priest is allowed a seat on a level with the King's, he urged that similar courtesy might be granted to one of corresponding rank. The result was that the Bishop left Mandalay without having met the King, although both were very desirous that an interview should take place.

—The Diocese of Illinois will be divided into two. The proposed new diocese will contain 20,266 square miles and a population of 1,137,708, while the old diocese will contain 25,224 square miles and a population of 1,406,205. The new diocese will be bounded as indicated in the Bishops Convention address, by a line running east and west on the south line of Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Ford, and Iroquois counties, and the sum of $40,000 will be raised as a fund for the support of the Episcopate.

—Rev. Mr. de Mora, a Spanish priest, who some years age joined the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, is now staying in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, where he has gathered a Spanish congregation. He writes from there to a friend in this country:—"I shall soon present to the Portuguese Government the regulations for the Spanish Church in a permanent state; for I have under my care the Portuguese and Spanish congregation; and among the privileges obtained for me by our American Minister (who is indeed a member of our beloved Church), one is, that the Portuguese may attend services at my house without being in any wise molested.

"The worship of the new church will be conducted with our Church's Book of Common Prayer. I have the Common Prayer Book translated into Portuguese from the English. And I must try to obtain the same in Spanish. Do me the favor to beg the Domestic Committee (Missionary) for some hundreds of copies. If the request be granted, I shall rejoice. If not, I must look to London for them. If my Church in the United States take no interest in this work, I shall feel constrained to seek favor elsewhere."

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. William C. Somerville has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Houston church, Texas. He is now in Canada, and will spend the winter there.

—The Domestic Missionary Committee of the Presbytery of New Orleans reported the employment of the Rev. James McConnell, at a salary of $1000, as its evangelist in the region west of the river known as the "Teche Country," and his entrance upon his labors.

—We notice a movement in Kentucky which promises, if successful, to end litigation in the courts of the State, so far as concerns Centre College. Both of the Synods now existing in that State—the Synod adhering to the General Assembly, and the Synod belonging to the Southern Presbyterian Church—have appointed committees who are to meet and confer together, and, if possible, agree on some plan by which the questions in dispute regarding the college college may be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. Professor O. Beatty has recently accepted the presidency of that institution. Mr. Beatty is known to be one of the ablest, most learned, and most efficient teachers in the State. A few years ago he declined the proffered Presidency of Kentucky Agricultural College of Lexington. Centre College is already prospering, and it will grow more prosperous under his judicious management. One hundred and forty-five students are in attendance this year, and its friends are greatly encouraged.

—The Associate Reformed Synod of the South met at Salem, Tenn., September 15. Ten presbyteries were represented, though, according to the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian*, the attendance was small. The report of the Committee on Psalmody was adopted. It is confined to the revision of Rouse, and that to a very limited extent.

BAPTIST.

—The pastors and delegates of the Eastern German Conference held their Twentieth Annual Conference with the church in Anthony township, Lycoming county, Pa., in the first and second weeks of October. The conference is composed of thirty churches, which reported an increase of two hundred and seventy by baptism during the year. An interesting report of the mission work of the conference was read by Mr. Schulte, General Missionary of the Home Missionary Society, whose duty it is to travel as a missionary among the churches who are without pastors, to open new territory, and to represent to American churches, wherever he may have opportunity, the need of German home missions. The conference is a missionary society, auxiliary to the American Baptist Home Mission Society; the funds raised for mission purposes go into the treasury of said society, and the German missionaries are appointed by the same on the recommendation of the conference or its missionary committee. Resolutions were passed in regard to the German department of the Rochester Theological Seminary, recommending the seventeen German students who are at present engaged in studies preparatory to the ministry to the liberality of the churches, and earnestly requesting the Board of the New York Ministerial Union to appoint, as soon as possible, an assistant teacher to instruct the students in the secular branches of learning. A committee was appointed to lay this request before the board. The German department at Rochester has, indeed, become a great blessing to the mission work among the Germans. More than two-thirds of the pastors of the conference are graduates of it.

—Ex-Mayor Thomas B. Peddie, of Newark, New Jersey, a member of the First Baptist Church in that city, has donated the handsome sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute at Hightstown, on condition that its liabilities are all provided for. This places the financial affairs of that thriving young institution upon a firm foundation.

—The Baptists of Newark, N. J., have just held a great meeting in the First Church, with over two thousand persons present, and resolved, among other things, to break ground for two new chapels, and purchase lots for a third; and most of the $12,000 immediately needed for that purpose has been secured. This will give to the denomination in that city twelve preaching places.

—The Trinity Baptist Church, New York (Rev. J. Stamford Holme, D. D., pastor), have lately bought a lot of ground for a new church edifice. The lot is 70 by 125 feet, and is located on the corner of Sixty-third street and Lexington avenue, and is one of the best locations in the city for a church.

LUTHERAN.

—There are twenty Lutheran churces in the city of New York, the ministers of which belong to six different synods. The Ministerium has 5 churches; the Synod of New York, 3; the Missouri Synod, 3; Steimle's Synod, 3; the Norwegian Synod, 1; Pennsylvania Synod, 1; and two are independent. Two of these churches are English, one Swedish, one Norwegian, one German and English, and fifteen are German. Four of these churches were established the last year.

—The Wartburg Orphan Farm School, under the care of the Lutheran churches in New York city, has just occupied a new and commodious building near Mount Vernon, N. Y. The funds for the school were furnished by Mr. Peter Moller and his brother, as a gift to the memory of their mother.

—The Synod of Northern Indiana, at its late meeting in N. Manchester, deposed C. C. Sink from the ministry, for immoral conduct; and constituted King William, of Prussia, a life-director of its Missionary Society, for reasons not stated.

METHODIST.

—One of the best endowed seminaries under the patronage of the Methodist denomination is Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, Cattaraugus county, New York. In 1866 Judge Chamberlain, whose name it bears, erected on the ample grounds on which the old academy stood an additional beautiful building at an expense of $50,000, and presented it to the denomination. At his death, two years later, he bequeathed the Institution a full endowment, $50,000 of which has already become available, leaving a much larger amount to come at the settlement of the estate.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Rev. E. G. Beckwith, who has been compelled to close his labors with the Second Church in San Francisco that he may secure a year's vacation and rest, has arrived in Boston.

—The pew-holders in the Old South Church in Boston recently voted to construct a new chapel on a lot of land owned by the society at the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets, at a cost not exceeding $50,000.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The *Gazette of Cologne*, of October 10, publishes a third list of Roman Catholics who protest against Papal Infallibility. The list comprises about one hundred and fifty names from nineteen places. The "Central Committee for the Movement Against Papal Infallibility," at Cologne, urges its friends to hasten the collection of signatures in all parts of Germany. The Bishops of the Opposition continue to be silent, or submit.

—The Roman Catholics in France are alarmed by the progress of Protestantism in that country, and a society sprang up in Paris shortly before the war, aiming to publish Roman Catholic books and journals at exceptionally low prices, employing girls to do the work, and promising them, at twenty-one, a small dowry, and, if they like, a small shop in some country town for the sale of these books and journals.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Third Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of Pennsylvania will convene at Scranton, Luzerne county, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870, closing its session on Thursday evening. Delegates are expected from all the Associations in the State, among whom will be many of our most prominent ministers and earnest Christian workers.

A most cordial invitation is extended to ministers and Christian laymen, in town and country districts where there are no associations, to come to the convention. A most hearty Christian welcome is assured to all who come, and arrangements will be made for their entertainment as well as for reduced fare on railroads. All who design attending are requested to address Thomas K. Cree, Chairman State Executive Committee, Pittsburg, that they may avail themselves of these privileges.

CITY ITEMS.

RICH PARIS DECORATED
DINNER AND
TEA SETS,
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.
NEW STYLES AND ALL PRICES.

TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnu street.

A NEW AND HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF FOOD.—The SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from Irish Moss, by the Rand Sea Moss Farine Company, has been placed on our table at different times, and proves to be one of the best, most nutritious, and easily-digested of all the farinas now in use. It is palatable to the taste, is lighter and less compact than any other farina, and hence better adapted to weak stomachs, to dyspeptics, to invalids, and all persons of frail constitutions. In cases where tapioca, sago, barley, corn starch, maizena, and similar articles are beneficial, the Sea Moss Farine is not only a substitute, but has advantages which neither of them possess, because the main ingredient of the moss has been considered by medical men for many years as having invaluable remedial properties. It is particularly recommended for pectoral affections, scrofulous complaints, diarrhœa, etc.—*Editor Hall's Journal of Health.*

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or alvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, i is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natura color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

THE LARGEST is not always the best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the LARGEST HOTEL in New England, will also be found ONE of the *best.* Every provision is made for the comfort of guests.

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HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

O $15 Heavy, Heavy,
V $15 Heavy, Heavy
E $15 All-wool, All-wool,
R $15 All-wool, All-wool
C $15 Melton, Melton,
O $15 Melton, Melton
A $15 Winter Overcoats.
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S $15 Winter Overcoats.

These Coats are a very superior article, and we particularly desire the attention of the public to be called to them.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
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A full assortment of ne most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

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1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices
CHARLES LEWISSON,
FURRIER,
No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.
RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,
And every known FUR in every variety of style, made and finished i the most superior manner.
A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.
SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!
LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!
10 25 tuths2m

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Have you read it? A live book, and more amusing than Mark Twain. Written by the most popular preacher in America,
Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge,
It does not contain a dull page in it. A great part of it was written in Europe this past summer, right amidst the troubles there, and any one of the forty articles is worth the full price of the book. For illustrated circulars, containing a description of the work, with extracts, apply to
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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
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Chandeliers,
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OF NEW DESIGNS.
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MEAD & ROBBINS,
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SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),
Have now the largest and most attractive stock Silver Plated Goods that they have ever offered in
New and Elegant Designs.
All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Tea Sets as Low as $20.
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
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GLOVES.

NOVEMBER 1, 1870.
Special announcement to the Ladies of Philadelphia and all adjoining cities and States—That we have
The Largest Stock of Kid Gloves
In any one house in Philadelphia or America.
Having taken Stock, October 31, find in the aggregate
3332 Dozen of our popular
"BARTLEY"
AND
"LA BELLE"
Brands (of which we are sole agents for the United States,) including an immense stock of the "Bajou," "Joseph," and "Jouvin."
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND GENTLEMEN'S.
Ladies' Black, White and Colors, in Bartley.
Ladies' Opera Blue, Green, Wine, in Bartley.
Ladies' Black and Colors, Embroidered White Bartley.
Ladies' Fancy Top Embroidered, two-button, Bartley.
Ladies' Fourchette, new and novel, Bartley.
LA BELLE, $1·25.
Best $1·25 Kid Glove in America.
La Belle Black, White, Opera and Colors.
La Belle Black, Opera and Colors, embroidered.
La Belle, two-button, fancy top.
La Belle Children's, fancy top, embroidered.
La Belle is the best $1·25 Glove imported.
Gents' La Belle and Bartley, all colors.
Bajou Black and all colors.
Jouvin Black and all colors.
Joseph, all colors, $1 per pair, just landed.
Children's La Belle Kid Gloves, $1.
CLOTH GLOVES! CLOTH GLOVES!
Largest stock in this market. All the new high colors made, and fit like kid.
Children's Scarlet, Blue, and White Cloth Gloves.
Children's Scarlet, Blue, and White, silk fleeced.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 31 cents up.
Gents' do. do. 44 cents up.
Ladies' Berlin-lined Gloves, 25 cents up.
At the celebrated
GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM
OF
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
P. S.—Full line Hosiery, Underwear, Corsets, Linen Handkerchiefs, Bow Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, etc. etc. 11 1 tuthstf

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BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
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Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF OWEN McKIERNAN, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Owen McKiernan, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to
FRANCIS CONWAY, Executor,
No. 119 SOUTH Street.
Or his Attorney, JOHN B. COLAHAN,
11 5 s6t* No. 524 WALNUT Street.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

JACOB HARLEY.
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
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Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 ly Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 10 1 smtu2m

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.
"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
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THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers' Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
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"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
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Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guarantied to all points in the South and Southwest.
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RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
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JOHN F. OHL,
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N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
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No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
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THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
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PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 15, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on ——, November —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 5 at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 5.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 19, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
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SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
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The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Janauschek as "Lady Macbeth."

Janauschek gave such a personation of "Lady Macbeth" last evening at the Chesnut as was only possible to a great artist. The reading of Shakespeare's text—something very different from the mere mastery of the pronunciation of the language—was, considering all the circumstances of the case, remarkably good, and in many of the finest passages she brought out the latent poetry of the words in a manner that would have done her credit if she had been a student of Shakespeare in the original all her life. It is as an actress, however, rather than as a reader that Janauschek appeals now to the consideration of her auditors, and to place the lowest possible estimate upon her "Lady Macbeth," it is such a performance of the part as has not been seen upon the American stage since Miss Cushman left it. She has essentially the right conception of the character, and in the first part of the tragedy she is the bold, determined, but not cold-blooded woman with whom ambition and love for her husband are synonymous terms. She is more resolute in stifling her natural feelings, and more remorseless than "Macbeth" in the commission of the crime that will win her the prize she seeks; but the crime once committed, remorse eats her heart away, and her *distrait* manner in the scene previous to the banquet and at the banquet, when she can scarcely shake off her lethargy sufficiently to come to the support of her husband as he stands appalled at the ghost of "Banquo," are the premonitions of the fearful revelations of the sleep-walking scene. Janauschek's "Lady Macbeth" is grandly outlined, but it lacks some of the finer details that we look for, and that we are sure the actress will supply when she has become accustomed to performing the part in English. The greatest deficiency noticeable last evening was a want of intensity, more of voice than manner, especially in the murder scene, and the actress made a mistake, we think, in not returning to the stage after the discovery of the murder, where an opportunity is offered for a great point, for the reaction that occurs in "Lady Macbeth" is distinctly marked in the text of the play at this point. The sleep-walking scene was picturesque and impressive in the extreme. Our limited space to-day will not permit us to make a detailed criticism of this performance, and we can only indicate briefly its chief characteristics, and advise our readers to attend this evening and judge for themselves. Janauschek played last evening to the largest audience she has yet had, which was a gratifying indication that the play-goers of this city are beginning to discover her merits. That her season has not been as successful as it deserved to be is attributadle mainly to bad management. On her arrival here on Monday she found that the performance for the evening had not been announced, and that in many of the papers there were no advertisements of any kind, while the posters for the streets had not been put out until the last minute, and then without any definite statements of the performances for each evening. Such management as this for an artist who was trying a difficult and precarious experiment was culpable in the highest degree, and Mad'lle Janauschek will not do herself justice unless she procures the aid of a reasonably competent person to attend to her business matters for her. In spite of the discouragements to which she has been subjected, she has during the present week demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner her capabilities as an English-speaking actress, and we hope to see her soon again with an increased repertoire which will include "Cleopatra," "Queen Katharine," and other of the greatest English tragic *roles*.

A word of commendation is due to Mr. Frederick Robinson for what was, on the whole, a very creditable performance of the part ef "Macbeth" last evening. This is one of the most difficult of Shakespearian characters to represent passably well, and Mr. Robinson, although his "Macbeth" was not above criticism, really deserves praise for a piece of acting that was much above the average in merit.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee to-day, when Mad'lle Janauschek will appear as the "Debutante," in a sketch written for her by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled *Come Here*. The performance will conclude with *The Bachelor of Arts*.

This evening Mad'lle Janauschek will repeat her performance of "Lady Macbeth."

On Monday Mr. Frank Drew will make his appearance after an absence of four years.

AT THE WALNUT the comedy of *Fox and Goose* and *Black-eyed Susan* are announced for this afternoon, and *Fox and Goose* and *Nicholas Nickleby* for this evening.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Morning Call*, with Mrs. Drew as "Miss Chillington," Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Don Juan*, and the nautical drama of *The Pilot* will be performed this evening.

THE MISSES GOTTSCHALK, assisted by Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, will give a farewell concert this evening at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. A fine programme will be presented, and as the ladies have claims upon the public; both on account of their own talents and the esteem in which the memory of their lamented brother is held, there will undoubtedly be a full attendance.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. C. E Rollins will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Badger" in *The Streets of New York*.

On Monday next Messrs. Duprez & Benedict, with their minstrel troupe, will commence their regular season.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will give two exhibitions to-day at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. In the afternoon at 1 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE AMERICAN an entertaining Saturday night programme is announced.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a pleasing variety of songs, dances, and burlesques will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an amusing minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will resume their public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH will appear on Monday evening at the Academy of Music as "Mary Stuart," and during the week she will personate some of the principal heroines of German tragedy.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION, consisting of the principal members of the two troupes of last season, will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, November 14.

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Just Opened, Direct from the Manufacturers, a large assortment of

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This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And nterest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
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These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient ax to pay interest and principal.

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Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.
Good men wanted as Agents. 10 13 thstu2m

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Tice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
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Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870	581,139·19

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomer
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMA H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

PATENTS.

HOWSON'S
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
United States and Foreign PATENTS,
Forrest Buildings,
No. 119 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Executor's Sale, No. 22 North Seventh street.
SUPERIOR MAHOGANY AND OTHER FURNITURE; BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 7th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior mahogany and other household furniture. 11 3 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 8, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

ELEVENTH (North), No. 36—Modern Residence.
FRONT AND LOMBARD, N. E. Corner—Warehouse Site; large Lot, 213 feet by 130; 3 valuable fronts.
FRONT (South), No. 238—Stores and Brick Building, No. 125 Dock street, two fronts.
WALNUT, east of Fifty-third—Building Lot.
THIRTY-FIRST, LOCUST, AND RIVER SCHUYLKILL—Brick Buildings, Engine, Machinery, and large Lot, known as the "Union Car Manufacturing Company.
THIRTIETH AND SPRUCE—Large and valuable Lot.
LOCUST, No. 1311—Elegant Brown Stone Residence.
JUNIPER, No. 254—Stable and Coach House.
ELEVENTH (North), No. 560—Desirable Dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 723—Brick Residence.
FRANKLIN, No. 965—Modern Residence.
WALNUT, No. 2007—Elegant Residence.
SECOND (North), No. 218—Store and large Lot.
TENTH (North), No. 124—Valuable Residence.
FIFTEENTH (No. 1326)—Modern Residence.
SPRUCE, west of Third—Scots' Presbyterian Church.
GERMANTOWN Railroad and Reading Railroad—16 Dwellings and building lots.
TWELFTH (South), No. 114—Store and Dwelling.
VINE, No. 509—Modern Residence. Has all the conveniences. Immediate possession.
FORTY-FOURTH AND PINE, S. E. corner—Large and valuable lot.
FORTY-FOURTH AND PINE, N. W. corner—Large and valuable lot.
TENTH (North), No. 1916—Store and Dwelling.
FRONT (North), Nos. 2531 and 2523—New Brick Dwellings.
ASHLAND, Nos. 18 to 30—Seven Brick Dwellings.
ASHLAND, Nos. 21 and 25—Two Brick Dwellings.
GROUND RENT, $41 14 a year.

STOCKS.
For account of whom it may concern.
$15,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds.
4 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
For other accounts.
5 shares Cooper's Point and Philada. Ferry Co.
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Company.
14 shares Commonwealth Bank.
918 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
500 shares Dalzell Oil Co.
200 shares Green Mountain Coal Co.
$500 bond Fairmount Passenger Railway Co.
$5000 bonds (7 per cent.) Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad (Gold). [11 4 3t
40 shares Kensington National Bank.
See catalogues.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1529 Swayne street (above Coates).
HONSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
By Order of Executor.
On Monday Morning,
November 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1529 Swayne street, will be sold the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, carpets, etc.
The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 11 4 2t

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
On Tuesday Morning,
8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, the stock of a house-furnishing store, comprising a large assortment of English stone china ware, cut and pressed glassware, French china vases and fancy goods, toys, looking glasses, table and pocket cutlery, oil cloths, hollow and tinware, etc.
Also, counter and wall showcases. 11 5 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 800 CARTONS PARIS BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.
Included in our sale MONDAY NEXT, 7th inst., by order of Messrs. Kutter, Luckmyer & Co., importation of Messrs. Soleliac Freres, full line corded-edge taffetas, all-boiled colored taffetas, black and colored gros grain, colored and black satin, complete line all-boiled taffetas, and 100 cartons sash ribbons, richest styles of black and colored Scotch plaid and broche, just landed.
Also, black and colored velvets and satins. 11 3 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 1 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, 11 2 5t
November 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [11 4 5t
November 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, EMBRACING MANY CELEBRATED PROOFS,
On Thursday Afternoon,
November 10, at 3½ o'clock, at the auction rooms. 11 2 8t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness.
DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 4

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Reading Railroad and Its Drawbacks—Symptoms of Dissatisfaction Among the Members of the W. B. A.—The Complete Tonnage for the Week—Quotations, Etc.—An Explanation.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have issued the following orders, which went into effect on Tuesday last:—

On and after November 1, 1870, and until further notice, there will be paid the following drawbacks on anthracite coal shipped from Port Richmond:—

To points south of Cape Henry, east of New Brunswick, or along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal:—

On lump, steamboat, and broken.....65 cents.

On chestnut.....50 "

On egg and stove.....30 "

To all other points outside of the Capes of the Delaware

On all sizes.....30 cents.

On all cargoes of 100 tons or less, consigned to points within the Capes of the Delaware, a lighterage drawback of 30 cents.

On and after November 1, and until further notice, the tolls on Anthracite coal on the Schuylkill Canal will be $1·15 from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia, and $1·08 from Port Clinton to Philadelphia.

There will be paid a drawback of 45 cents a ton on lump, steamer, and broken coal, and 15 cents a ton on egg and stove coal, shipped from Schuylkill Haven and Port Clinton to New York and vicinity.

Until further notice, freight by company's boats to New York will be $1·75 per ton.

During the month of November there will be no charge for shipping anthracite coal at Richmond.

It is the request of the company that the miner shall have the benefit of this abatement.

These drawbacks are intended as an offset to the dull state of the trade, and to encourage the shipments from Port Richmond. It is the opinion of the majority of operators, however, that the reduction is not near great enough to meet the present requirements, and that many Schuylkill collieries will be compelled to stop from want of orders. The only alternative left for such is to sell coal at a loss or stop work for the winter. The recommendation of the company that the miners have the benefit of the abatement is therefore unnecessary and useless. The miners are now receiving the lowest wages agreed upon with the present basis. The last meeting of operators' and miners' representatives was held on Saturday last, and the October rates was found to be $2·90 8-10 per ton, and the price was therefore fixed at 16½ per cent. reduction from the $3. But it was only by accident that this rate was found to be the correct figure, and in reality the price for the past month is lower even than that. The names of the five operators chosen, from whose sales the statement is made, are drawn from a box. At the last meeting the names of three operators were drawn who supply Philadelphia and the line at a rate about fifty cents higher than the Richmond prices. It is thought that if this had not been the case the average price of the month would have been as low as $2·25, or below the lowest basis rate. The operators have therefore paid the miners a higher rate than the market will warrant, and so cannot be expected to give them also the benefit of a reduction in tolls, which is not enough to cover their own losses. Under these circumstances, the advice of the company falls on unhearing ears.

There are symptoms of dissatisfaction with the W. B. A. in several places. At one colliery in Schuylkill the men offered to withdraw from the association and work independently in order to get higher wages, but the proprietors would not allow it, saying that the men had made the agreement and should be held to it. But they promised that after the first of the year other arrangements might be made.

In the Shamokin region it is said that about half the collieries are working with blacklegs, or men outside the W. B. A. The October price is there $2·47, and the association men receive wages at that rate.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the week ending November 5, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1869.		1870.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	109,390	3,248,874	91,306	2,678,992	d569,878
Sch. Canal...	15,992	569,130	31,418	316,943	d152,187
L. Val R.R.S.	46,843	1,780,970	61,214	2,574,351	793,381
L.V.R.R Nth			5,874	251,886	251,886
L. Canal.....		583,284	33,456	652,351	69,067
L. Nav. R. R.	32,409	675,367	27,284	866,508	191,141
Scr'ton Sth	30,032	831,136	40,025	1,441,200	610,064
do Nth	18,528	399,700	16,898	614,332	273,632
Pa. R. R....	19,485	804,101	23,449	962,081	158,580
Pa. Canal..	594	15,845	237	14,819	d 1,026
D. & H.Cal.	51,776	953,107	25,861	1,172,140	219,033
D.&H.R.R.	5,384	121,519	15,561	413,019	291,512
Wyoming Sh.	15,986	263,149	11,901	284,330	21,181
WyomingNb.					
Shamokin....	18,142	375,588	12,561	402,918	27,330
	358,491	10,567,780	389,745 358,491	12,776,450 10,567,780	
Semi-Anthracite.			31,254	2,208,690	
Treverton....	443	25,325		67,385	42,060
Short Mt....	2,948	117,940	2,853		d117,949
Lykens V.Co.	2,255	59,901	6,913	53,712	d 5,889
Williamston.	5,216	155,426	3,423	243,967	88,541
Big Lick Col.				71,385	71,388
	10,862	358,292	13,189	369,064	
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	7,956	297,076	6,159	255,727	d 40,349
B. & O. R. R.	20,862	807,306	19,976	685,987	d121,308
Ches.& O.Ca.	15,473	504,905	9,033	426,576	d 78,329
	43,391	1,608,281	35,168	1,369,290	
Tot'l,all kind	412,744	12,534,653	438,102 412,744	14,514,824 12,534,653	
			25,358	1,980,171	

"The anthracite trade for the week is 389,745 tons, against 358,491 for the corresponding week last year. Increase so far this year, 31,254 tons. Total, 12,776,410, against 10,567,780 last year. Increase so far this year, 2,208,690 tons. Of all kinds for the week, 438,102, against 412,744 last year. Total of all kinds, 14,514,824 tons, against 12,534,653 last year so far. Increase of all kinds, 1,980,171 tons so far this year.

The market at this port is in no better condition, but is rather weaker if anything.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal;—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·35@6·50; do. White Ash, Steamboat, $3·90@4; do. do. Broken, $3·90@4; do. do. Egg, $4·25@4·40; do. do. Stove, $4·25@4·50; do. do. Chestnut, $3·25; Shenandoah Broken, $4; do. Egg, $4·40; do. Stove, $4·50; do. Chestnut, $3·35.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending November 4:—

Bucksport, $2·40; Portland, $2·25; Boston, $2·25@2·35; Chelsea, $2·30; East Cambridge, $2·55; Fall River, $1·90@2; Lynn and dis., $2·30; Milton and tow, $2·25; Nantucket, $2·30; New Bedford, $2; Rockport, $2·50; Salem, $2·35; Somerset, $2; East Greenwich, $2; Providence, $1·75@2; Pawtucket, $2·15; Norwich, $2; Brooklyn, $1·35; New York, $1·30@1·35; Jersey City, $1·35; Newark, $1·32; Georgetown, $1·35; Washington, $1·40@1·50; Norfolk, $1·50; Petersburg, $2·10; Richmond, $1·75@1·85; Charlestown, $2; Savannah, $2.

With regard to the communication of Mr. Wistar, President of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, which was published in this paper a few days ago, and which charges us and the *Miners' Journal* with publishing a wrong tonnage for that company, the editor of the *Journal* gives the following ample explanation:—

We do not report any coal tonnage under the name of Pennsylvania Canal Company, nor ever did. We give the tonnage sent from the Wyoming region south, that passes through the locks at Beach Haven. All the other anthracite tonnage of the canal is received from other companies, and is reported elsewhere, and if reported in full, would be doubling up the trade. We do not report the coal trade of the Philadelphia and Reading Road in full, nor of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation Companies in full, simply because a part of their tonnage is delivered to other roads, and reported there also. The reports of the coal sent South over the Pennsylvania Canal Company are received by us each month generally—sometimes every other week, and sometimes weekly. When we do not receive them weekly, we only give the aggregate for the year from the last report. This was done for the last week, as our table showed. We did not receive our reports for the last two weeks, but received them yesterday up to October 29, 1870, which foot up as follows:—

	Week ending Oct. 29.	*Total.*
In 1870.....	11,901	284,330
In 1869.....	15,986	263,149
Increase in 1870.....		21,181

This is the official report from the Beach Haven Scales. We do not know whether it is reported as gross or net tons. The tonnage of the Reading Road and some others is reported at 5 per cent. off, which is allowed on the tolls to cover loss in handling.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* purports to give the quantity of coal sent to market. The last time we examined their publication it gave the tonnage of the different roads and canals, but so far as regards the quantity of coal sent to market, it was nearly a half million tons out of the way. We would therefore advise Mr. Wistar to be a little more careful how he charges others with publishing "ridiculously false returns," when he evidently does not understand the matter, otherwise the terms he makes use of will apply with much more force to himself than to us.

SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED.—Yesterday afternoon John Maguire and Charles O'Brian were arrested at Ridge avenue and Callowhill street upon the charge of the larceny of a piece of muslin from Mr. Jenkins' store, Nos. 1105 and 1107 Spring Garden street. They were followed by policemen to the locality above mentioned, where they were taken into custody. They had in their possession a bag containing the stolen property. Maguire is a resident of this city and O'Brian hails from New York. They had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and were committed for trial.

ACCIDENT.—This morning a horse attached to one of the Eighth street cars fell into a trench made for gas pipe on Eighth street, below Fitzwater. At the time a man was at work in the trench. He had a leg broken and was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital in an insensible condition. The sufferer is named Edward Carr. He resides at No. 2046 Kaser street.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND TESTAMENTARY.—The following named parties have had letters of administration issued to them by Hon. J. Alexander Simpson, the Register of Wills, on the respective estates:—

Mary A. McKnight, No. 809 Burns street, on the estate of John C. McKnight.

Francis P. Wright, No. 1804 Wallace street, on the estate of Peter T. Wright and Louis A. Senat.

J. W. Hampton, Jr., No. 402 Library street, on the estate of Morris J. Evans.

Anthony Miskey, No. 39 South Third street, on the estate of Charles K. Miskey.

Maurice Ostheimer and Emanuel Springer on the estate of Michael Dormitzer.

Letters testamentary upon the wills of the following deceased persons have been granted:—

To Sarah Toomey, No. 112 China street, on estate of James Toomey.

To John Shaffner, No. 34 North Fourth, and William Carpenter, Lancaster, on the estate of John Shaffner.

To A. H. O'Brien, No. 329 Chesnut street, on the estate of Nancy O'Brien.

To Alice E. Dallam, northeast corner of Second and Callowhill streets, on the estate of Josias W. Dallam.

To the Provident Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 111 South Fourth street, on the estate of Elizabeth Townsend.

To Caroline G. Connor on the estate of James G. Connor.

To J. C. White, No. 713 Lombard street, on the estate of Ruth Harding.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 230, being an increase of 4 over those of last week and an increase of 42 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 129 were adults; 101 were minors; 167 were born in the United States; 47 were foreign; 12 were people of color; and 13 were from the country. Of this number, 38 died of consumption of the lungs; 7 of disease of the heart; 7 of marasmus, 7 of old age, 5 of typhoid fever, 9 of convulsions; 9 of scarlet fever, 10 of inflammation of the lungs; 4 of congestion of the brain; 13 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	10	Sixteenth	2
Second	13	Seventeenth	5
Third	6	Eighteenth	9
Fourth	10	Nineteenth	14
Fifth	10	Twentieth	14
Sixth	5	Twenty-first	1
Seventh	11	Twenty-second	5
Eighth	7	Twenty-third	2
Ninth	6	Twenty-fourth	11
Tenth	3	Twenth-fifth	9
Eleventh	6	Twenth-sixth	14
Twelfth	4	Twenty-seventh	13
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-eighth	0
Fourteenth	11	Unknown	13
Fifteenth	12		
Total			230

THE CENSUS—THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES ALREADY AT WORK.—Already the municipal authorities are at work to test the correctness of the census as taken by the United States Marshal and his deputies. In accordance with a resolution passed yesterday by the Council Committee on Census, Chairman Hall, with a corps of assistants, was at work this morning preparing the necessary documents for the retaking of the population of the Eighth ward, which is to be considered as a test, and upon the result of which subsequent action depends. The books will all be ready in a few days, and Thursday next has been decided upon as the day upon which the corps of census-takers will call upon the citizens of that ward. A policeman, and it is thought a letter-carrier, will be detailed for the purpose, with instructions simply to get the number of people residing in the houses on June 1 and November 1. The arrangements to get a correct computation will be ample, and there should be no hesitancy upon the part of the citizens of the above ward in answering the few questions which will be asked on the occasion of the visit of the reresentatives of the municipal authorities.

THE NEWS STAND at the northeast corner of Ridge avenue and Callowhill street has been purchased by Thomas Hanly, who has had much experience in the business, and who will always have an abundant supply of all the daily, weekly, and illustrated papers. This news stand will, under Mr. Hanly's management, be a great convenience to the numerous readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH who traverse Ridge avenue, and who will always find our various editions for sale there, at the earliest possible moment after their issue from this office.

HABEAS CORPUS LIST.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning the following cases were on the list for argument:—Edwin Eisman vs. The Keeper of County Prison; Karl Rudolph vs. The Keeper of County Prison; John B. Betts vs. The Sheriff; Farmel Rojer vs. The Sheriff; F. P. Bechdol vs. The Sheriff; Henry Cooper et al.; Moses P. Stacey, demurrer to indictment; Hart vs. Tickner, apprentice case; James Maloney, apprentice case.

THE BANKRUPT COURT.—Before Judge Cadwalader, in the United States District Court of Bankruptcy, the following list of cases will be heard on Wednesday next, 9th instant:—Edward Barley; Graeff, assignee, vs. Jabez and Jane Woolley; Jabez and Jane Woolley; Gans, Bierbaum & Co.; Philadelphia Brick Machine Company; Baker & Farley; Israel Allen, for cause; John Holtzman, for cause.

WIDOW'S NOTICE.—Mrs. Mary E. Pfeisich, the widow of William Pfeisich, has given the legal notice that she has filed her petition to retain $300 out of her husband's personal estate, in compliance with the acts of Assemby and the provisions therein contained.

DIVORCE SUIT.—Mrs. Mary Louisa Kirkbride gives notice to her spouse, Mr. Frank Henry Kirkbride, that she has filed her application for a declaration of independence, alias a bill of divorce, which will be argued on next Saturday.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about two o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of some twenty barrels of oil in the lard and oil store of Wilcox & Dixon, No. 213 South Front street. The building was damaged to the extent of about $800.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady demand, and 300 bushels sold at $6·50; Timothy ranges from $5@5·25 for lots from second hands; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·10@2·15.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ℔ ton.

The Flour market is quiet, and prices are hardly so firm. The demand is limited to the wants of the local millers, whose purchases foot up from 800 to 960 barrels, in lots, at $4·50@4·75 for superfine; $5@5·50 for extras; $5·50@6 for Wisconsin extra family; $6·25@6·50 for Minnesota do. do.; $6·50@6·62½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·50@7 for Ohio do. do.; and $7·25@7·75 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a fair feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 6000 bushels Indiana red at $1·39@1·40, including 5000 bushels on secret terms; 800 bushels do. amber at $1·42@1·47; and white at $1·45@1·60. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at 93@95c. Corn is in better demand. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 80@82c., and Western mixed at 73@80c. Oats are without improvement. Sales of Western at 53@55c.; Delaware at 50@52c.; and Pennsylvania at 53c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is firm, and held at 90c. for Western ironbound.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Sixth Page.

A LIQUID FUEL MACHINE.—Messrs. Whipple & Dickerson are the patentees of a new and valuable apparatus by which a desideratum long sought has finally been obtained, namely, the utilization of crude petroleum as a liquid fuel. The apparatus is now in use with perfect safety, and has numerous other advantages. The results of a long-continued series of efforts and experiments in this direction are now such that a complete success has been obtained, whereby crude petroleum is made eminently useful for all practicable purposes. A complete description of the method employed will be found in another column. The former methods of other inventors used the oil itself as a burning agent in the fire-box when used for motive power. This has been found neither safe, nor desirable in many other respects, chief among which is the great evil, carbonization, which has been entirely done away with in the new process. The patent was obtained in October, 1869, and an improvement in May, 1870. Since that time the apparatus has been in successful practical operation in many places. By this method crude petroleum has been utilized for the manufacture of pig iron and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. This last is a part and parcel of the process of the use as a fuel, as by the apparatus the oil itself is not burned, but is driven off into gas which becomes the heating agent. Its advantages are great economy in fuel, uniformity of heat, the best of safety, the absence of carbonization, increased power of production, perfect combustion, facility in application, the absence of sulphurous deposits and consequent saving in fire-boxes, grates, and flues, the saving of labor, weight, and space in fuel, and the absence of smoke, ashes, and cinders. The office of the firm is at No. 319 Walnut street. The apparatus can be seen in practical operation by all who are interested at the foundry of Messrs. Barrows, Savery & Co., corner of Front and Reed streets, Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. CHARLES WADSWORTH WILL preach Sunday morning and evening, corner of TENTH and FILBERT Streets. 10 29 s3t*

☞ CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH and WALNUT Streets.—Services to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"The Open Door."

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 3t*

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 11 5 s4t*

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST STREET, above Sixteenth.—The Sunday Evening Choral Services will be resumed to-morrow evening, and continued through the winter at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2·30.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Baptism in connection with the evening service.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, on "The Second Interview," being the fifth of the series of lectures on the Book of Job.

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to Young Men to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, in SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut. Subject, "Duels with the Devil." Young men cordially invited. Usual service at 10½ A. M.

☞ "MAY WE STILL BAPTIZE INFANTS?"—Rev. A. REED, D. D., will preach on this subject to-morrow evening, in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

☞ GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth street, Rev. GEORGE T. WISWELL, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Subject next Sabbath evening will be "The power and uses of the tongue." All are welcome.

☞ M. E. MARINERS' BETHEL.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Dedication of the M. E. Mariners' Bethel Church will be celebrated at the Church, corner of PENN and SHIPPEN Streets, to-morrow afternoon at 2½ o'clock, by a Social Home Gathering, to which all present and former members and friends are cordially invited.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon—the third of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ—"Jesus at the Sea of Galilee." Strangers welcome.

☞ FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, two illustrated lectures on "The Manners, Customs, and Worship in Oriental and Bible Lands," by A. O. VAN LENNEP, of New York thirty years a resident of the East, Concert Hall TUESDAY EVENING, November 8, and THURSDAY EVENING, November 10, 1870. Ticket for both lectures, 50 cents, for sale by J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 608 Arch street, and American Tract Society, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Lecture for juveniles, Wednesday afternoon, November 9, at 4 o'clock. Admission 10 and 20 cents. 11 5 stuth3t*

☞ REV. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., will Lecture on
"WHAT I SAW IN ITALY,"
IN WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH,
EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets,
On TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

For sale at Gould & Fisher's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street; Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Smith's Jewelry Store, No. 1510 Market street; Keeney's Drug Store, No. 1601 Arch street; Bower's Drug Store, No. 1800 Market street; Lippincott's Drug Store, Twentieth and Cherry streets; Hufnal's Drug Store, No. 1900 Green street.

REV. FRANK ROBBINS

will Lecture on TUESDAY, 15th inst., on "A Trip to California." 11 5 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ CLASSES FOR INSTRUCTION, HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

The Classes for Instruction for 1870-71 will be organized next week as follows:—

Monday evening, Penmanship, from 7 to 9 o'clock, by Professor J. W. Shoemaker.

Wednesday evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock, Elementary Class in French, by Professor Jean B. Sue.

Wednesday evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock, Vocal Music, by Professor John Bower.

Wednesday evening, from 9 to 10 o'clock, Elocution, by Professor J. W. Shoemaker.

Friday evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock, Elementary Class in German, by Professor J. M. Habel.

Terms to members, $1 for twenty lessons. Applications to be made to the Secretary at the Rooms. 1t

☞ WHAT WAS CONSIDERED IMPOSSIBLE has been accomplished, the taking of LETTER PRESS COPIES from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts. 1t

☞ MARCY'S SCIOPTICON IS A GREATLY improved form of MAGIC LANTERN.

For Home, Sunday-school, and Lecture-room it is unrivalled. Call and see, No. 1340 CHESNUT Street, opposite U. S. Mint. Exhibitions given to schools and evening parties. L. J. MARCY. 11 5 6t*

A REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for such information as will lead to the detection, arrest, and conviction of the party or parties who fired our Lumber Yard on HAMILTON Street, above Eleventh, on the night of November 4, 1870. LEWIS THOMPSON & CO.

We return our thanks to the FAIRMOUNT HOSE CO. for their kind attention.

1t* LEWIS THOMPSON & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one*, *two*, and *three*, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. for removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.

CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

DRY GOODS.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
Mammoth
Bee Hive Dry Goods Store,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS
FOR THE MILLION.

Owing to the unprecedented dull business in New York among the wholesale houses, a few days' sojourn there this week has enabled us to offer some real bargains.

1 cases all styles Figured Rep Cashmeres, 23c.

1 case All-wool French Satteens, 50 cents.

THE ABOVE CASE OF SATTEENS IS THE SAME AS SOLD BY ALL THE CLOSEST HOUSES AT 75 CENTS.

Plain Satteen, all colors, 50 cents.
1 case Plaid All-wool French Cloths, 1½ yards wide, $1·37½; been sold at $2·50.
1 case Plain Satteens, 37½ cents.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS, $1·75.

The cheapest line of Black Silks now offered at retail in this city.

Black Silks from $1 to $5.

Colored Silks, Extra Heavy and Wide, all Shades.

Mourning Goods.

Black Roll Irish Poplins.
Black Empress Cloths, 62½ cents to $2.
Black Alpacas, 31 cents to $1·25.
Black Wool Delaines, 6-4 wide, 75 cents.
Black Crape Poplins, 62 cents.
Black Poplin Alpacas, 40 to 85 cents.
Black Silk and Wool Cashmeres, $1·25.
Queen's Clock, 1½ yards wide, 85 cents.
Mourning Goods of every description, at mourning counter, at our usual low prices.
Black Velveteens, 75 cents to $3·50.
Velveteens—blue, brown, green, scarlet, drab, garnet, purple, etc., etc., from 85 cents to $1·50.
White Velvet Cords or Corduroys, $1 to $2.
Colored Velvet Cords—blue, brown, fawn, drab, and purple.
White Fur Beavers and Turkish Cloths.
White Dog Skins and Caracullas.
Black Dog Skins and Caracullas.
Black Astrachans, new styles.
Purple and Black Caracullas.
Gay Plaid Cloaking Cloths, $1·50 to $3·70.

DEPOT FOR
Waterproof Cloths,
87½ cents to $2.

Black Beaver Cloths, $1·75 to $10.
Black Velvet Beavers (slightly imperfect), $5.
Nilsson and Princess Royal Cloakings.

Shawl and Cloak Room.

Waterproof Suits, our own make, $8·50.
Newest designs of Cloaks just opened.
Black and White Plaid Cloth Suits.
Poplin Suits, all colors.

Shawls! Shawls!

Broche Long and Square Shawls, $40 to $200.
Striped Shawls, newest designs, $5 to $22.
Largest retail stock of Shawls in this city.

Dress Goods,

All new and far below the regular prices.

Dress Goods, every description, 25 cts. to $2.
Gilbert Flannels, 25 cents to $1.
Five cases New York Mills Muslin, 19½ cents.
One case 11-4 heavy Counterpanes, $2·90.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
MAMMOTH BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

P. S.—4-4 Brussels Patterns Fancy Carpets now open on second floor, at 40 cents per yard. Handsome and durable.

1t4p J. R. C. & CO.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

An elegant assortment of Ladies' Underwear selling at the lowest possible prices.
50 dozen 6-tuck Skirts, 87½ cents.
Skirts, 6 tucks and points, $1.
Ladies' Chemises from 90 cents to $3·50.
Ladies' Drawers from 87½ cents to $3.
Ladies' long Night Dresses from $1 to 6.
Ladies' Dressing Sacks, beautifully made and of fine material, $1·25, $1·50, $2·25, $2·75.
Balmoral Skirts in great variety.
Perforated Buckskin Underwear for Ladies and Gents.
Also, on hand a fine stock of Hosiery, Corsets, Hoopskirts, Bustles, Hankerchiefs, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.
Call and Examine.
Kid Gloves—real Kid Gloves, $1.
Children's Cloth Gloves—Blue, Scarlet, White, etc.
Immense stock newest designs Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
1trp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

COOPER & CONARD

DRESS FABRICS.

The Dress Goods branch of our business having had a remarkable growth, greatly exceeding our most sanguine expectations, we are thereby enabled to buy largely and often, always availing of a low market, all of which advantages we give our customers.

ONE CASE WIDE GREEN AND BLUE PLAIDS, 37½c.
ONE CASE 4-4 BADEN SUIT CLOTHS, 37½c.
ONE CASE GLOSSY ENGLISH SERGES, 50c.
ONE CASE FRENCH WOOL POPLINS, 50c.
ONE CASE FRENCH PLAID SERGES, 60c.
TWO CASES FRENCH WOOL POPLINS, 62½c.
ONE CASE PARIS SATIN CLOTHS, 62½c.
ONE CASE FRENCH WOOL POPLINS, 75c.

$1·00 SATIN CLOTHS.
$1·00 BEST SERGES.
$1·00 FREECH MERINOES.
$1·00 SILK POPLINS.

$1 BEST FRENCH PLAID SERGES.
85c. FOR VERY DESIRABLE PLAID SERGES.
$2 FOR BEST 6-4 PLAID SERGES.
$1·25 BEST FRENCH CORDED SILK POPLINS.
$1 25 FRENCH ROLLED SILK POPLINS.
4 CASES SILK POPLINS, $1 TO $1·75.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.

LADIES' READY-MADE FASHIONABLE SUITS.
SUITS AND FINE DRESS-MAKING TO ORDER.
BEAVER CLOAKS, SILK-VELVET CLOAKS.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
LARGEST SHAWL STOCK. EVERY DESIRABLE SHAWL.

COOPER & CONARD
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

An Important Place Filled
IN OUR STOCK WITH
Rich Coloring in New Designs
AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
IN ADDITION TO NEW STYLES
ELEGANT ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
ALSO,
AXMINSTERS of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

To all of which we invite the attention of our citizens and visiting strangers.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—NEW STYLE DRUGGETS, WITH BORDERS, OR BY THE YARD. 11 5

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR
CLOTH
COLORS.

Cloth Blue Serges,
Cloth Green Serges,
Cloth Brown Serges,
Army Blue Reps,
Navy Blue Poplins,
Army Blue Merino,
Cloth Green Empress,
Cloth Brown Poplins,
Cloth Blue Poplins,
Lyons Velvets, Extra,
Lyons Black Silks,
Camel's Hair Shawls,
Pim's Irish Poplins.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL.

9 19 mws2m

EVER SINCE 1853
We have been on
Spring Garden Street
We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.
OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE:
FAIRNESS,
POLITENESS,
STEADINESS.
PERSEVERANCE.

Our Present Stock is
Magnificent in Style,
Wonderful in Variety, and Very Reasonable indeed in Prices.

Some Specialties.
New and Seasonable Dress Goods.
New and Fashionable Shawls.
Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids.
Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths,
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Hdkfs.
Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Kid Gloves, etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu† PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of

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